ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,091—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY. JUNE 27, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. SHANNON	4120	800	E. Crewe	30th June.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
† SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5065	1200	A. C. Logsdin	11th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2906	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Meule	8th "
† SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

25th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste and St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

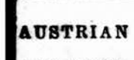
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Cesseon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Seacon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20th, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all points of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
STEAMER PASSAGES secured and Tickets supplied to and any part of the World to India.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 659 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Osmdah Saugor Water Works, as follows :—

	Tons.
263—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr. 12 ft. length, about	430
871—C. I. Pipes 10" diatr. 9 ft. length, "	224
66—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr. 6 ft. length, "	5

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.
The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.
Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.
All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.
The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 20th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.
The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soohne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
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UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation, of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive), performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year ; Rs. 25 for 6 months ; Rs. 13 for 3 months ; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NEW STOCK.
WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	Cash.	Credit.
						Each Rs. 32	Rs. 36

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES. BLACKPROOF.

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Cash Rs.	10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8
Credit "	12	12-8	13	13-8	14

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, (DRAB WHITE.)

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Cash Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8
Credit "	13	13-8	14	14-8	15

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACKPROOF, REVERSIBLE.

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Cash Rs.	6-12	7	7-4	7-12	8-4
Credit "	7-8	8	8-4	8-12	9-4

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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GUTAE VITAE,
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
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Do. do. ado. ..... " 110

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Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

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American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match.
Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

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In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.
Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock ..... " 75

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.
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BAHADUR	REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR	PRINCESSES	5 "	"	50
BAHADUR	No. 1	4½ "	"	100
BAHADUR	" 2	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR	" 3	3¾ "	"	100
BAHADUR	MANILLAS	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR	MORNING WHIFFS	3 "	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
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A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

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DOORS OPEN 8-30 P.M. LAUNCH STARTS 9 P.M

J. JACK,
PROPRIETOR.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE".....	E. Hilley	3190	5th July.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, Purkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21th June, 1893.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED Mr. HENRY KREIS to SIGN our Firm *per pro* during the temporary absence of Mr. JOHN SPINNER.

E. SPINNER and Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1893.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT SAFES, WRITING, CASH, DESPATCH, DEED, and KEY BOXES; FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS; DETECTOR LOCKS and PADLOCKS of Sizes.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes from As. 4; Water-colour Tubes, Cakes, Pans from As. 5. Sables, Mediums at low Prices.
New Revised Price List is in Preparation.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of certain ROADS on the PORT TRUST ESTATE, at Tank Bunder, comprising about 3,875 lineal feet of Road 60 feet wide and about 852 lineal feet of Road 40 feet wide.

Specification and conditions of contract and any further particulars can be obtained and plans inspected by parties intending to submit Tenders at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a deposit of Rupees Fifty, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

Tenders are termed "Tank Bunder Roads Contract No. 1," to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before Four o'clock P.M., on the 10th July next.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port, who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. W. SQUIRE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

ROBERT MORROW, Retired Warrant Officer, Bombay Ordnance Department, and late of Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland.

CHARLES OSBORNE CREAGH OSBORNE, formerly of Mawal Pimpri, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment, but late of No. 23, Palmeira Square, Hove, in the County of Sussex, C.B., a Lieutenant-General.

MARGARET SPENCER, late of Nasik, European widow.

JAMES SAMUEL LINES, late of Jacobabad, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway.

WILLIAM ARTHUR McCULLOCH WALLER, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 25th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

FRANK CHALK, late of Bombay, European, Solicitor and partner in the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham.

EDWARD PHILLIP McGUIN, late European Overseer, Public Works Department, Zhob Division.

ESSA HAJI ALI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

ELIZA MORRIS, late of Bombay, Eurasian, Spinster.

FRANK WOOLSEY, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 23rd Bombay Infantry.

"All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LEWIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Admtr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, June 26, 1893.

THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 3	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	3 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 6
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OUDINY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DeLUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & S. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	22 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

SEEDS AND BULBS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE CHOICEST VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST to hand in Grand Condition. Fully Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue ready in July; free on application. Postage As. 2½.

GRAND FLOWERING BULBS OF
SEEDLING AMARYLLIS.....Rs. 4-8 doz. Rs. 30—100.
AMERICAN GLADIOLUS...Rs. 5-0 doz. Rs. 35—100.
Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

A thoroughly Practical Treatise on all pertaining to the Garden, Cloth Rs. 5.

Limp Paper .....Rs. 3-8

TO LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie. A most commodious residence, commanding Magnificent view. Rent reduced to Rs. 1,000. Apply

HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death. Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,873,290 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,572,041 | Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,321,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

BOON TO MEN WHO ARE NERVOUS DEBILITATED, Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYOR treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. MARYOR REMEDY CO., 93, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

BEFORE deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving elapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing of every description executed at the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL.

TRENT COLLEGE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

SPECIAL PREPARATION for Army, University, and other Public Competetive Examinations.

Experienced Tutors. Boys coached separately.
Trent College is 2 miles from Trent Junction on the Main Line, Midland Railway.
POSTAL ADDRESS:—TRENT COLLEGE, Notts.
Inclusive Fees £61 First Term. £58 Succeeding Years.
Trustees of Scholarship Fund:—
Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bt., M.P.
Revd. F. E. WIGRAM, M. A.
SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.A.
Head Master:—Revd. WILFRID H. ISAACS, M.A.

References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 ℅ p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ℅ p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued, when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
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Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	10,000	200	all	25 per ct.	1,600
	10,000	200	all	9 per ct.	1,700
	15,000	200	all	9 per ct.	320
	100,000	250	all	5 per ct.	97
Oriental Bank of Commerce	40,000	250	200	7 per ct.	220
	20,000	2125	all	62	4 35
National Bank of India	40,000	625	612½	6 per ct.	205xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
	300	1,000	1,000	75	1,10
	100	500	all		450
	200	500	all	15 per ct.	945
	700	100	1,100		205
	700	100	2,200	20	300
	167	100	1,000	Nil. 60	215
	2,000	100	200	Rs. 10	300 1124
	600	500	300		125
	600	500	all	16	220 240
	200	1,000	1,000	20	270
	300	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
	400	250	1,000	Rs. 25	125
	615	2,000	all	100	1,225 450
	300	500	500	50	675
	750	500	all	20	115
	240	500	440	20	245
	1,000	100	1,000	20	270
	1,000	100	1,000	9	55
	5,000	100	500	10	60
	1,000	100	1,000	9	55
	5,138	500	500	Rs. 50	417
	1,000	500	all	Rs. 224	280
	1,250	100	800	Rs. 15	225
	4,000	125	125	Rs. 13	120
	100	500	500	Rs.25 dvd	400
	500	500	75	20	48
	300	500	500	20	50
	100	1,000	90	25	1,600
	400	1,000	750	35	600 w
	1,900	250	250	25	175
				75	325
	375	200	all		205
		1,000	100	Rs. 100	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Divd.	
	1,000	200	200		10	370
	750	50	150		7½	190
	400	50	50		12	40
	4,000	100	100		10	97
	6,625	200	135		18	42
	1,200	100	all		Nil.	100 no
	In Liquidation					
	1,000	2,500	1,500		270	4,325
	600	375	625		67½	1090
	1,250	100	100		ex div 9	78xd
	600	500	500		3 pr. ct.	63)
	1,000	500	500		Rs. 25	570xd
	1,170	100	100		4 pr. ct.	15
	1,000		500		5 pr. ct.	300
	1,200	200	200		Rs. 14	180
	600	100	70		...	70 no
	5,000	100	10		10 pr.ct.	16½
	1,500	100	100		10 pr.ct.	125
	4,000	200	175		div 23½	318
	600	500	300		30	190
	3,500	100	100		Nil.	3
	4,000	100	100		Rs. 15	95
	2,000	100	100		9 pr.ct.	50
	1,000	100	200		...	60
	3,000	200	50		12 pr. c.	195
	5,000	20	20		8 pr. ct.	15
	4,000	100	100		6 pr. ct.	90
	6,000	1,000	1,000		20	400
	250	5,000	1,000		N dvd.	2,35
	2,500	100	100		...	17
	1,000	100	100		9	55
	Ord. 1,000	100	100		5 pr. ct.	In Liqdn
	Prf. 1,000	100	100		10 pr. ct.	120
	2,000	500	all		60	855xd
	1,500	100	100		10	55
	9,000	25	25			19½ Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,500	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
	1,315		100	5	79
	871		all	9 per ct.	30
	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
	600	500	500	20	375
	537	1,000	1,000	...	350
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	733
	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	415
	5,698	100	100	50	440
	1,300	500	500	Rs. 15	405
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
	875	2000	1,000	Rs. 3	660xd
	700	500	500	40 5	665
	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	680
	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
	900	500	500		905
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
	800	500	500	Nil	340
	1,800	250	250	12	195
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
	750	1,000	1,000	30	795
	800	250	250	Nil	725
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	176
	145	1,000	1,000	35	550
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,017½
	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,595
	5,000	0	250	6	150
	1,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	101
	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
	6,750	625	625	Rs. 15	430
	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	980
	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
	1,312	250	250	124	325
	1,250	250	250	124	310
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
	900	500	500	15	502
	650	1,000	1,000	25	370
	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
	900	1,000	1,000	...	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

British Bar Gold	Rs.	15-10
Dhârwâr do.	"	15-6 Nominal.
Persian Bar Gold	"	15 "
Do. do. new	"	14-14 "
American do.	"	15-7
Australia do.	"	15-6
British Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Demand	"	16-2
Bar Silver 11 fine	"	109-8
Do. 10/ do.	"	104-11
Chandas Dollars	"	225 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Franes	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—River Indus (s), from Calcutta; and Kt. of St. George (s), Cardiff.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Merida and H. M. Bell entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Lombardy yesterday; and the s. s. Satrunjee left it on Saturday, the s. s. Mecca on Sunday, and the s. s. Landaura yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Edenbridge, Ravenna, and Massilia entered the dock on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 28th instant.

ANOTHER HINDU PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Govind Achuta Jambhekar has obtained a certificate of proficiency, in Pitman's Shorthand, and has been admitted a member of the Phonetic Society of London.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Dowlatrao Hunmantrao, a Sirdar from Indore, with fifty followers, carrying five guns, nine swords, and one dagger, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, from Poona, and has put up in a *dhurumsalla*, at Falkland Road.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Rowji Abaji, residing at Koombarwada, reports to the police, that his wife, named Gangoo, aged seventeen years, has absconded, owing to a quarrel she had with him. She had on her person ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 150.

A TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Devchund Moona, aged about forty years, was, on Saturday morning, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of his shin-bone, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram-car, whilst he was walking along Mint Road.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30, on the Cooperage. Players are requested as far as possible to bring both a colored and a white jersey. Mr. Walpole's side will be white, and Mr. Reid's side, colors. All members are requested to play, even though they have not had an intimation sent to them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day (weather permitting):—

Lancers.....The Sultan of Mocha.....Roeder.
Overture ..Margherita Dangon .....Meyerbeer.
Polka .....Country Bumpkins.....Godfrey.
Reminiscences of Lawrence Kellie.....Godfrey.
Scena E Cabaletta....(Ernani).....Verdi.
Valse .....Vision .....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable, belonging to Arjoon Ramrogay, situate at the foot of the Malabar Hill. An alarm was immediately raised, and fire-engines from different stations put in a prompt appearance, but their presence was found unnecessary, as the fire had been put out by the stable-keeper before their arrival. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated by careless *beedee* smoking. The damage is small.

BURIAL OF A CHRISTIAN BY MAHARS.—A Poona correspondent says, that on the 2nd April last, a Mill Engineer, named Alexander Charles Rose, travelling from Akola to Egutpura, was taken out of the mixed train at the latter station and sent to the G. I. P. Railway Hospital, for treatment for dysentery. His disease was so aggravated that he died the day after admission. Though possessed of means, and every evidence from his effects showed that he belonged to the Church of England, yet no intimation was given to the clergyman, and the body, as a consequence, was buried by four Mahars, in unconsecrated ground. On the arrival of the two daughters of the deceased, who are married to European guards on the G. I. P. Railway, in order to put up a fitting mark of their affection, the spot, where the body was interred could not be indicated to them.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At about 6 p.m. on Sunday, a victoria, belonging to Oomer Jamal and driven by one Mega was passing the Churney Road level crossing, when the horse took fright at a passing train and bolted down the Queen's Road. The horse in its course knocked down two persons, named Elias Haji Hussain, a Mussulman, and Pascoal Rodrigues, a Goanese, causing them severe injuries. They were immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the Mussulman died yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Elias Haji Hussain, when the House Surgeon said that the deceased was brought to the hospital by the police in a comotose and sinking condition. He was bleeding from the nose and ear. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRICKET.

BARONET *VS.* ESPLANADE.

THE Baronet played their third match of this season with the Elplanade Club, and defeated them by four wickets and 83 runs. B. Sethna, the captain of the Esplanade, having won the toss, elected to bat, and in their first innings scored 50 runs, of which Affinwalla and Setna contributed 21 and 7 runs, respectively, by a very careful and steady game. Baronet put together 133 with the loss of six wickets, Daroowalla, Gagrat, and N. Bharucha scoring 60 (not out), 28, and 16 (not out), respectively. The old veteran Bharucha is in good form with the leather as well as with the willow.

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.

ON Saturday last a match was played between the Municipal Cricket Club and the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. Club on the Cooperage. The match was a drawn game in favour of the M.C. Club. The following are the scores:—

M. C. C.

R Affinwalla, st out, b Counsell	3
Dattaram Pundlik, b Collins	12
M A DeMello, run out, b Cooper	11
D Chinoy, c and b Cooper	35
S M Kaka, c and b Collins	20
E J Hale, c and b Counsell	13
Narayan Sitaram, S Tomlinson, Balcishna Bhende, P J Clark, W Bulkley, b Cooper — To bat.	
Extras	7
Total	103

B. B. AND C. I. R. C. C.

A Harrington, c and b M A D'Mello	17
B Cooper, st out, b S M Kaka	5
H Collins, run out, b N Sitaram	2
Randle, b Balkley	8
Counsell, b M A D'Mello	9
Tittle, c and b M A D'Mello	0
Maidment, b Affinwalla	13
Serval, Williams, Robinson — To bat.	
Total	74

THE LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE LINES) *VS.* THE HINDU C. C.

The first match of the season of the Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines) came off on the Esplanade with the Hindu C. Club, on Sunday last. Both the clubs were well represented. The Hindus went in first to bat, and were all out for the not very large total of 70 runs, thanks to the effective bowling of Mr. Madon who was responsible for no fewer than seven wickets. Only two of their men, Messrs. Mathuradas and Bhandari, succeeded in entering into double figures, they scoring 18 and 14 runs, respectively. The Liberals opened their innings under the most cheerful circumstances, but their outlook soon became very gloomy, when they saw six of their best wickets fall for little more than 27 runs. When matters stood thus, Messrs. B. Daroovalla and A. Bharucha hastened to the rescue, and at once showed what courage and determination could perform under the most adverse circumstances. By resolute hitting they soon raised the score between them to 75, five more than that of their opponents, and thus won the honour of turning into a well-earned victory what at one time seemed to be a certain defeat for their side.

FROM North China come reports that some 4,000 or 5,000 men have set up the standard of rebellion in the district of Huaichih. The insurgents are composed of men from the two Kwang provinces. Strong detachment of regulars have been despatched to quell the rebellion.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Haribux Ramnath charged Pundit Shunkershett Viswambernath, with cheating in respect of Rs. 10,000, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bhaishunker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Banaji, pleader, defended the accused. Superintendents Browin and Grennan watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The facts of the case have already been reported.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Bhaishunker said that he would not take up much of the Court's time as the facts were fully set out in the information filed by the complainant. In this case they charged the accused with cheating under Section 420 of the Penal Code, because the accused made a false representation to the complainant, that he could manufacture duplicate currency notes by means of certain mysterious process, in which he was well-versed, and thus he induced the complainant to deliver over to him Rs. 10,000, in ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The evidence, of the complainant and two other witnesses would prove the fact that Rs. 10,000 were handed over to the accused. He would also call the landlord to prove that it was the accused who had rented the house, where the complainant was taken by Shivnarayan. They had also evidence to prove that the accused was seen in the house on the morning and the afternoon of the day in question. They had also evidence to prove that the complainant was entrusted by his master with Rs. 10,000 in currency notes for the purpose of paying the amount to the firm of Makanram Govindram, his master's customers. The testimony of Shivnarayan would show that he met the complainant on the Kalbadevie Road, when Ramnath was going to pay the money to his master's customers, and that he induced Ramnath to accompany him to Pundit's house. The accused was not to be found at his house, but as they were about to return Pundit arrived and the notes were handed over to him as he promised to double them in five minutes. The witnesses, Mr. Bhaishunker said, would prove how the accused disappeared with the money. He proposed to first examine the complainant.

The complainant then stepped into the witness-box and repeated the story, which he had told the Court before a warrant had been issued against Pundit Shunkershett. Mr. Davur reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Shivnarayan Nanuram was then called and examined by Mr. Bhaishunker. He said that he first met the accused on the sea-shore, at Churney Road, in the month of March last. The accused got himself introduced to the witness, and told him that he would show him a "miracle." The accused then took out a currency note for Rs. 5 from his pocket and placed it along with a piece of paper of the same size as the note, between two pieces of glass. He applied some chemical to the piece of paper and heated it before a fire. He then took out the note and the piece of paper, which had been converted to a note exactly similar to the other genuine note. The accused then told the witness that he possessed such skill as enabled him to make duplicate currency notes. Witness was astonished at the similarity, which the genuine note bore to the other one manufactured by the accused in his presence. He put implicit faith in what the accused said. The conversation between them then turned upon "Shastras" (religious matters). Before they parted the accused asked him to talk if he came across a rich man, about his skill to "make one note into two." A few days afterwards he took the complainant to the accused's house, when by process similar to that by which a note of Rs. 5 was doubled on the other occasion, the accused doubled a note of Rs. 10. The complainant was satisfied as to the skill of the accused for doubling the notes. A few days afterwards he met the accused and when he was talking to him the complainant came up and when asked by the accused, he replied that he was going to pay Rs. 10,000 to one of his master's customers. The accused said that it was a fine day, and he would double the notes if the complainant accompanied him to his house with the money. The complainant, after some hesitation, complied with the request, and he went to the accused's house. He was accompanied by witness and a Hindu, named Sookhdev. The same process was repeated to manufacture duplicate notes; but this time instead of putting the notes between two pieces of glasses, the accused put the notes into his hand and put only pieces of papers between two glasses after applying some chemical to them. He then went inside to fetch a plate, and when he returned he cried out that they had heated the glasses too much, and consequently the notes had completely burnt. Some portions of the pieces of paper were burnt. The complainant told the accused that he had placed the notes into his pocket and he asked him to produce them, but the accused said that they had been destroyed in the fire, and promised to manufacture five currency notes of Rs. 2,000 each that very evening. He asked the complainant to call on him the following morning to get the notes, but the witness cried out that the accused had played treachery with the complainant, and they sent Sookhdev to go and inform the matter to the complainant's master. The accused then went inside another room, stating that he would fetch the money, but he did not appear again. The complainant's master and the police arrived in a short time, but the accused had disappeared.

At this stage the case was again adjourned.

Mr. Brewin stated that, in consequence of the proclamation issued by his Worship, some property belonging to the accused had been attached by the police. Mr. Brewin asked the Magistrate to make some order about that property. The Magistrate remarked that the proclamation called upon the accused to surrender within thirty days and as he had done so before the expiration of thirty days, the attachment on his property should be removed, and his Worship passed an order accordingly.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

WHEN the above case was proceeding Mr. Davur asked his Worship's permission to allow him to go to the Girgaum Police Court, in order to surrender his client, Pundit Shunkernath, against whom a warrant had been granted by Mr. Hamilton on a charge of cheating. Mr. Davur stated that Mr. Hamilton might go to attend the Municipal Corporation meeting, and so it was necessary for his client to surrender to the Court before 3 o'clock that afternoon. The permission being granted Mr. Davur proceeded to the Girgaum Police Court, and surrendered Pundit Shunkernath on a charge, of cheating. Rustomji Nusserwanji and Haridas Luxmidass, jeweller and money-changer, carrying on business opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

The facts of the case were fully reported when the information was filed by the complainant.

Mr. Davur asked the Magistrate to release his client on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000, for which Mr. Davur produced in court title-deeds of houses, situate at Chinchpoogly and at Mount Road, Mazagon, belonging to Tricumdass Nursey and a widow, named Jamnabai.

Mr. Brewin here asked the Magistrate to release the accused on a substantial bail, other than the bail which the accused had already given before Mr. Cooper on another charge of cheating, which was pending against him in the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Davur said that in the case now pending against the accused in the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper had ordered a bail of Rs. 5,000 to be given. The bail offered by the accused was accepted by the Magistrate. He now applied that the bail for a like amount might be accepted, stating that he would deposit in court the title-deeds of property for that amount.

The complainant afterwards appeared in court and identified the accused as the person mentioned in his information, which was filed in the Court in January last.

The Magistrate accepted the bail offered by Mr. Davur, and adjourned the case until Tuesday next.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

WE have been favoured with the report of the directors for the past year, from which it appears that this company are doing a good and progressive business. The company was founded in 1891, and the share capital of £150,000, equivalent to twenty-five lakhs, was fully subscribed by the shareholders of the Sun Fire and Life Company of London, and in this fact alone we have ample evidence as to the security and stability of the undertaking. The tables of rates have been constructed with the greatest care under the supervision of the Actuary Mr. Harris O. L. Saunders, who is still, and has for so long been, connected with the Sun Office (of London) and the general conditions of the policies are most liberal. The Sun Office (London) also guarantees a bonus of 2 per cent. on every participating policy becoming a claim within fifteen years from the date of issue. Over £20,000 sterling has already been paid to the company in cash for annuities, and during the past year life insurances representing about eleven lakhs were effected. This company is represented in Calcutta by Mr. Geo. Lucas Kemp, who has had an extensive experience of life assurance business in India, extending over twenty-eight years, and the agents for this Presidency are Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Ld., of this city.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THERE is a particularly heavy calendar of cases for trial, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, which commence this morning, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. There are no fewer than five cases of murder and attempted murder. The total number of cases committed for trial is fourteen; and of the seventeen prisoners implicated therein seven are Hindus, seven Mahomedans, two Europeans, and one Native Christian. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, five by Mr. Hamilton, three by Mr. Webb, and one by Mr. H. W. Hayward, first-class magistrate at Nassick. In all there are five cases of murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of abduction; one of kidnapping; one of forgery; one of rape; one of dishonestly retaining stolen property; one of dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property; and one of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Kalilulakhan Azamjung and Jalamkhan Itasjung committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton; for dishonestly retaining stolen property, and voluntarily assisting in disposing of the same.
2. Karimbhoy Jafferbhoy, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for the offence of rape.
3. Tricumjee Khimjee and Dajee Keshev, committed by Mr. W. Webb, for dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property.
4. Wittoo Moroba and Kania Bajee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
5. Mahomedali Dadu, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder.
6. Abdool Rahim, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
7. Mohideen Kadubhoy, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
8. Pirajee Sattoo, committed by Mr. Webb, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
9. Ellis Schneider, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for abduction.
10. Rama Laxman, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
11. Manekial Mohunlal, committed by Mr. Webb, for forgery for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document.
12. Azizabee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder and attempt at murder.
13. Kaltan Antone Fonseca, committed by Mr. Cooper, for voluntarily causing hurt.
14. Abdool Karim Dunlop, a European, committed by Mr. H. W. Hayward, first-class magistrate of Nassik, for kidnapping.

THE DISPUTED CARRIAGE CASE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LADY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Sleigh appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and presented an information, charging Cassum, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Ludha Ibraim and Co. and two others with theft, criminal trespass, riot, and assault. She also charged Hassum, the manager of Messrs. Ludha Ibraim and Co., with abetting Cassum in the commission of the above offences. Mrs. Sleigh, in her information, said:—"I reside at Malabar Hill, in a bungalow, known as the Land's End House. Myself and my husband are not at present on good terms. About a fortnight or three weeks ago I took away to my bungalow a landau, belonging to myself, and presented to me by my husband. A man of the name of Pestonji Press was put up to file a complaint of theft against me before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and an application was made to seize the aforesaid carriage, under a search-warrant. A summons was granted against me, and the search-warrant was refused, and the carriage remained in my possession. On the 21st instant, at about 2 p.m., the man, whom I knew to be Ludha Ibraim's assistant, and who is known to me by the name of Cassum, came to my bungalow, accompanied by a locksmith and a gang of more than thirty people. They broke open my garden gate, which I keep locked for reasons stated below, entered my compound in the most riotous manner, and broke open my stable-door by pushing me aside and throwing me down on the ground. Some of the men were very drunk and violent, and they were incited to acts of violence by Cassum and two other men who were leading the gang. I stood against the stable-door to prevent them from breaking open the door, but Cassum lifted me off the ground and threw me down with violence. The men after breaking open my stable house-door, took out the carriage (about the theft of which I am being prosecuted), and took it away. They also took away the pole and cross-bar of another carriage belonging to myself. Besides Cassum the gang was headed by two men whom I know by sight, but whose names I do not know. The said Cassum, when he entered my bungalow, falsely stated that he had a warrant from Mr. Cooper to seize the carriage. I know Hassum, the manager of Ludha Ibraim. About ten days ago in Superintendent Grennan's presence he threatened to remove the carriage forcibly from my possession, and it was in consequence of such threat that I keep the compound door locked. At that time Cassum was in Hassum's company. Under the circumstances, I pray for warrants against Cassum and two others, whose names I do not know, and charge them with having committed the offences of theft, criminal trespass, riot, and assault. I also charge the said Hassum with abetment of the above-mentioned offences, and pray for a summons against him. I further pray that the carriage forcibly removed from my possession be seized, and restored to me by means of search-warrants. I go in fear of these people, and pray that you will protect me from their threats, and put them into a safe place."

The Magistrate having gone through the information asked Mrs. Sleigh to renew her application after the termination of the case, which was pending against her in regard to the same vehicle at the Esplanade Police Court.

RATNAGIRI PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of this fund for the year 1892. It appears to have been started at the end of 1887, and is now five years in existence. At the end of 1892 it had 675 members in the rolls, out of which there were in all 24 deaths, and 8 defaults reducing the actual membership to 643 at the end of 1892. The total mortality of 24 in five years, gives an average of 5 per year, showing that the drain on living members at the rate of a rupee a death was 5 per annum, or about 7 annas a month to secure a death bonus of over Rs. 600, which is not at all a bad bargain, and speaks well for the advantages offered by the fund. The total receipts for these five years was Rs. 16,912, against which the expenditure was Rs. 4,372, leaving a balance to the good of Rs. 12,540, which by the rules is invested in Government Banks and securities only—a necessary precaution in these days of collapsing banks and shaky securities. Out of this expenditure of Rs. 4,372, death-claims were paid to the extent of Rs. 3,004, leaving Rs. 1,368 as the cost of management, office, printing, postage, &c. This means that the fund is being managed for about Rs. 273 a year, or Rs. 22 a month, which seems creditable. As the membership at the end of May, 1893, had run up to 739 the maximum death payment to heirs of Rs. 1,000 is within measurable distance. Members pay in a small entrance fee to join, calculated according to their ages, and the year of joining, and the rate this year is 9 annas for every year of the applicant's age, next year it will be 10 annas, and following that 11 and so on up to 16 annas on every death, the survivors pay up a death-call of Rs. 1, the total of which is paid to the heirs of the deceased up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. This is practically, life insurance with intricacies, and troublesome formalities, reduced to a minimum. The fund is open to all males, irrespective of caste or creed, and is self-supporting, as for every rupee paid out on deaths, its equivalent comes back from survivors and it is further augmented by interest, newcomers, &c. For some inscrutable reason, females are excluded from joining. This, a correspondent observes, seems a mistake, as after a woman passes, say, twenty-five years of age and has had a number of children, there is little or no risk on her life, which is as good then as a male. English Life Offices, as a rule, make no distinctions between males and females, and the numbers of widows in Hindoo society confirms this view. In the case of Europeans, Eurasians, Portuguese, Parsees, and others, who marry at maturity, there is absolutely little or no risk. Judging from the list of members and their addresses, the fund appears to be popular, and to be gaining ground far and wide.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A HEAVY FAMILY SUIT.

NARRONDAS CULLIANDAS VS DEVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the will and codicil of the late Culliandas Kirparam should be construed, and the estate administered, by the court; that the rights of the plaintiff individually, and as executor of Harivalabhdas Cullianda, may be ascertained and declared; that the residue of the estate be ascertained and partitioned between the plaintiff individually and the plaintiff in his capacity of defendant, as executor; that in the event of its being held that portion of the property is ancestral, the residue may be partitioned according to the interests of the parties entitled thereto; that the interests of all the parties may be ascertained and declared; that accounts may be taken and directions given; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. No less than sixteen counsels appeared in the case. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cralcie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Saunders Slater, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the eleventh and twelfth defendants in their capacity of executors of Harivalabhdas and Cullianadas. Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Setna, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the thirteenth and fourteenth defendants. Mr. Russell and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Loundes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fifth defendant. Lord Colin Campbell and Mr. Raikes, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants. Mr. Manker and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, appeared for the seventh defendant. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the second and third defendants. Some of the defendants were unrepresented.

The plaintiff stated that his father, Culliandas Kirparam, died on the 10th December 1872, having duly made his last will on the 11th December 1869, and a codicil on the 6th December 1872. The plaintiff and his brother Harivalabhdas Cullianadas were the executors of the will. They continued to live together and enjoy the property of their father, and no division had been made of it. Harivalabhdas died on the 13th August 1883, having made a will dated 19th July 1883, of which the plaintiff was executor. At the time of his death, Harivalabhdas's family consisted of his son Nagindas, since deceased, his son Devidas, the first defendent, a widow, and other next of kin. The eighth, ninth, and tenth defendants were children of the first defendant. The plaintiff was desirous of having the estate of Cullianda Kirparam partitioned between himself in his own interest and himself as executor of Harivalabhdas; and he was willing, if it could be done in this suit, that the persons who are beneficially entitled to the share of Harivalabhdas should get their respective shares and interest in this suit. In making the partition, plaintiff said that due provision should be made for the annual and other payments provided in the will of Cullianadas Kirparam, so far as the same had not been completely carried out. The first defendant contended that, under the will of Cullianadas Kirparam, his father Harivalabhdas was absolutely entitled to a house mentioned in the will, whereas the plaintiff contended that the house in question was only given as a place of residence for Harivalabhdas and his family, in the event, which never occurred, of Harivalabhdas wishing to live separately. Very large sums had been spent by different members of Harivalabhdas's family on pilgrimages against the wish of the plaintiff, and large sums had also been spent upon the marriages of members of his family. The current household expenditure in respect of the family of Harivalabhdas had also been larger than that of the family of the plaintiff. The latter was willing to waive an account of the current and ordinary expenditure aforesaid, but he contended that, in making the partition, the share of Harivalabhdas should be debited with all extraordinary expenditure on pilgrimages, marriages, and other special payments made by members of his family, the plaintiff's share being similarly debited with such expenditure made on account of his family. The first defendant was in possession of more than one-half of the estate of Cullianadas Kirparam. He was a man of extravagant and wasteful habits, and the plaintiff was desirous that a receiver should be appointed of the whole of the estate of Cullianadas Kirparam. The pla

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

WE have no addition to make to the telegraphic commercial and financial news from Europe and America chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; but from the other side of India it is stated as the immediate outcome of the Herschell Committee Report that the Governor-General in Council has passed the Bill which will fix an approximate value for the rupee, and in connection with which our local Mint has to-day refused "under orders" to receive any more Silver for minting, some parcels of the metal tendered by Banks having been declined.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,55,893
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,10,129
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	14,45,890
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,84,471
Other authorized "	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	20,25,593
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	"	9,50,985
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	5,949
Cash	Inc.	"	40,03,134

The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rate of interest and discount by one per cent. at the Bank's Board meeting last Thursday indicated that since the issue of the previous week's colourless Return, there had been signs of a marked falling off in the demand for accommodation; and, accordingly, the Statement of Affairs made known to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 40 lakhs, making the figures stand at 217¼ lakhs. And it is noticeable that this considerable addition to the balance at the close of last week was due entirely to the contraction of trade requirements, Private Deposits having increased materially, while in Loans there had been a large, and in Bills Discounted a material, diminution, the total falling off being 44¼ lakhs, an increase in Government Securities of 1¾ lakhs partly reducing these figures. The position of Public Deposits was almost unaltered.

COTTON has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales each of Dhollera, at Rs. 196; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, made up of 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 216; Julgaum, at Rs. 186½; Dhulia, at Rs. 176½; and Nugger, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT is now a dull market, and little has been done again to-day for export. Prices of *Passy* have declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-6-0 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-5-0 for 85 per cent., other quotations being unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet, with a small export business passing.

LINSEED is one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,597	bales.
Wheat	13,805	cwts.
Linseed	10,656	"
Rapeseed	10,322	"
Poppyseed	1,168	"
Rice	2,513	"

FREIGHTS are irregular; but no fresh business has been done to speak of, the market having been unsettled by the position of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 3⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand, and for Credits, at 1s. 3 11-32d., at which latter rate a little was done, then at 1s. 3⅜d., until it was known that the Mint had refused to receive Silver, and rates by degrees rose rapidly, until Credits touched 1s. 3⅝d., at which business was done. At the close Telegraphic was also quoted as high as 1s. 2 9-16d. to 19-32d. after it became known that Government had passed the Bill dealing with the rupee, and the market closed unsettled with rates almost unquotable, but approximately as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3½d.	"
Francs do.	1·66½ to 1·67.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 15-16 for Fours for Money, and 107⅞ for Account, and declined 1-16 per cent. from those rates; but before the close the feeling became firm, and an advance of ¼ per cent. took place, final quotations having been 108⅛ for cash, and 108 1-16 for the coming settlement.

SHARES have been very quiet, and prices generally have receded Rs. 5 per share, on account of the closing of the Mint to Silver. Bombay Flour Mill Shares, however, are in demand, we hear, at Rs. 900 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
Bar Silver	37½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 24.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 26.

French mail steamer Oceanien from China arrived. Orient steamer Oroya from London arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the 24th inst.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

129-93—M N Saklatwala—N C Macleod vs Sha Velji Shivraj.
235-93—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Memon Haji Tyab Haji Junus and others—V M Pukvasa.
183-93—Payne, G and S—Palad Das Sooki Kuru vs Ram Raoji Jambikar and others—Dikshit and H.
198-93—Framji and M—Gopaldas Gordhandas vs Framji Ardeshir and another—Bhaishunker and K.
206-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nusserwanji Cowasji Jassawala vs Ardeshir Cowasji Jassawala.
219-93—In person—Ramchandra Megha and others vs Sha Bhoodas Govandas Tandias.
230-93—Pestonji, R and K—Meghji Chatoobhooj and another vs Khetsey Lladhar.

Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narvondas Gulliandas vs Damdas Hurivalubhdas, and others—Brown and M, Crawford, B & Co. Craigie, L and O, H S Dikshit, and Elgelow and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Gopal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin—Part heard.
359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K. and P G and S.
1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
510-92—Chalk W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dunjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
189-92—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Premabai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Manockbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Cable Sin Phome Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Route Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar as or about noon Friday, 30th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NAGPORE.

DEATH.

FARRELL—June 22, at Nagpore, C P, Emily Jane, the dearly loved wife of R. D. Farrell, (retired), Survey of India, after a long and painful illness.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—June 22, at Dock House, Kidderpore, the wife of Patrick Booth, of a daughter.
CARTER—June 12, at Brianstone, Darjiling, Mrs R Carter, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MINAHAN—ELLOY—June 15, at St John's Church, Meerut by the Revd J P Ellwood, Patrick Henry, son of the late John Minahan, of Allahabad, to Emma Alice, eldest daughter of C S Elloy, Esq, Deputy Collector of Meerut.

DEATHS.

MACK—June 22, at Calcutta, Chevalier William Mack, after a lingering and painful illness, in his 47th year.
RAJAGOPAUL—June 23, at Hyderabad, Alexander G Rajahgopaul, L R C P & S (Edinbr), eldest son of the late Rev P Rajahgopaul, Minister Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 34 years and 9 days.
WRIGHT—June 19, at Pyramid House, Mylapore, Kathleen Winifred, the dearly loved daughter of Essie and G Hume Wright, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, aged 1 year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1893.

As was anticipated, the Supreme Council which met at Simla, at 10 a.m., yesterday, was assembled to give legislative effect to the measures matured by Government on receving the recommendations of the Herschell Committee. The Report of the Committee was laid before the Council. It is a long document, addressed to the Secretary of State for India. It discloses the fact that the Government of India laid before the Secretary of State proposals for the closing of the Indian Mints to the private coinage of silver, and the adoption of a gold standard. These proposals were submitted by the Committee of Experts and fully considered. The Committee, while conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, found that it would be impossible—in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India might, at any time, be confronted, if matters were left as they were—to advise the Secretary of State to overrule the proposals to close the Mints and to establish a gold standard the Government recommending that course under a full sense of responsibility and having every interest in ensuring the success of those measures. But the Committee considered it advisable that the closing of the Mints against free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that though closed to the public, the Mints will be used by the Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be fixed, say, at one shilling and four pence per rupee, and that the Government treasuries will receive gold in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio. The Committee did not feel themselves competent to fix any special time for Government to put those measures in operation, but the Report significantly adds that the difficulties to be dealt with have grown continually greater as time goes on, that a serious deficit has already been created, and that an increase of that deficit seems imminent, and that there are at present peculiar grounds for apprehension. The dangers now apprehended might, at any time, become real at short notice. The Report points out that if action be delayed until the actual realisation of these dangers—the probable cessation of the monthly purchases of silver in the United States, and the certain downrush of silver in all the markets of the world—and no action be taken by the Government of India to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will not be lessened, but may be considerably increased by the delay. The Report winds up with a recommendation that no step should be taken prematurely, or without full deliberation. But subject to these observations, the Committee point out that it should be left to the discretion of the Government of India to take such measures, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, as may be necessary.

Lord Herschell being a member of the Cabinet which would have to decide upon the action to be taken in regard to the recommendations of the Committee, did not sign the Report, but all the other members affixed their signatures, that of Mr. Leonard Courteney—who is the embodiment of constitutional caution being the first to sign. The immediate purpose of the Legislative Council, which met yesterday, was to give legislative effect to the proposals submitted a year ago to the Home Government by the Viceroy in Council, and deliberated upon with an extraordinary deliberation ever since by experts representing different schools of economic thought. As the Viceroy observed in his address to the Council yesterday the unanimous agreement of many men—of whom it was confidently predicted that they could not possibly agree in their conclusions—shows how strong was the contention of the Government that fluctuations in exchange are prejudicial to trade and discourage the investment of capital in India. When so many eminent economists, of divergent views on most questions, concurred with the Government of India that a great catastrophe could only be averted by the closing of the Mints to silver, and the establishment of a gold standard, and also acknowledged that delay would possibly render the problem more difficult of solution, prompt action became a duty. Under the circumstances, no other measures gave even a distant prospect of a remedy. We have taken occasion to analyse the necessary results of such palliatives as an increased seignorage on silver, as recommended by Sir John Lubbock—supplemented or not by an import duty on silver. It was manifest that any temporary benefit that might accrue from that half-measure would be more than counter-balanced by the stimulus to the output of silver at cheap rates, so as to enable speculators to pay the enhanced mintage and convert the almost worthless silver into rupees. We have consistently held that under the given conditions no abiding relief could be found from the evils of the frightful fluctuations in the Indian currency, and no shelter from the impending deluge of American silver, except in the closure of the Mints, and the establishment of a gold standard. We were not aware at the time that the Committee of Experts—who spent months in consultation over the problem—were compelled by the logic of facts to come to the same conclusion. The Government of India had entered upon a period of large and growing deficits, which had already swallowed up four crores of additional taxation imposed since 1886, and would inevitably swallow up another four crores, if new taxation to that amount could be devised. This outlook we also dwelt upon, and it is satisfactory to find that the Report of the Committee distinctly states that it is not possible to see how the burden of the additional taxation that would be required to meet the deficits, actual and threatened, could be made to rest on those who might with most justice be subjected to it; or how additional revenue could be provided except in a manner opposed to all sound principles of taxation. The Indian Currency Association, which began the movement for Currency reform under many discouragements and persevered in spite of many prophecies of failure, is to be congratulated on the success, which has attended its efforts to educate public opinion on the subject, and prepare the country for a change which had become indispensable.

The Legislative Council has passed amendments of the Coinage Act of 1873 and the Paper Currency Act of 1882. The first legalises the closure of the Indian Mints to the private coinage of silver, and the exchange of rupees for gold and sovereigns at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee. The latter authorises the public treasuries to receive sovereigns and half sovereigns in payment of Government dues at the same rate. The sovereign is made equal to fifteen rupees. A gold standard is thus practically established. The Viceroy stated that in introducing a gold standard no attempt will be made to get rid of the present silver currency which is in general use. His Excellency deprecates exception being taken to the fact that one of the most important questions that has ever come before the legislature should be disposed of without the usual forms of procedure, and in the absence of the Additional Members of Council. He holds that the decision which was arrived at must necessarily be carried out without prolonged discussion, no amendment being admissible. Lord Lansdowne very truly observes that no debates in Council could be so instructive and exhaustive as the discussions which have taken place in the press and at public meetings upon the Currency Question during the last year. Sir David Barbour, who had a large share in the initiation of the policy, which has now been adopted, dealt at some length with the financial position of India in these later years. He foresees that the Indian trade with the countries which use silver coinage may decrease with the introduction of a gold standard. But he not unreasonably hopes that for the same reason the trade with gold-using countries will increase to the same extent. Besides it is possible that other silver standard countries will now also establish a gold standard. We may also look for a countervailing advantage to any loss that may be experienced in the trade with the Further East, in the reduced cost of machinery and coal imported from England to aid in the development of the manufacturing industry in this country.

A GOOD deal of anxiety prevails in commercial and banking circles in Bombay in consequence of the sudden exclusion from the Mints, of silver already arrived, or on the way, amounting to a total of £1,100,000 sterling. This immense quantity of silver becomes practically unsaleable in India, except at a great loss. At present rates, export to China would mean a sacrifice of at least four per cent. If the Government make no provision for dealing with silver which has come, or is coming, on the faith of the continuance of the currency system which has been so many years in operation, and is now suddenly changed without any notice whatsoever, grave injustice will be inflicted. The Exchange Banks stand to lose, as matters are at present, an aggregate of forty lakhs. The Government can surely find means to take over a large part of this silver for the supply of the Mints, which they have now in their own hands. It may here be mentioned that one of the first effects of the closing of the Mints to silver was a depreciation of the price of the gold mohur, which yesterday fell from twenty-six rupees nine annas to twenty-five rupees. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the value of the gold mohur did not fall, but that the value of the rupee rose to that extent.

No more satisfactory indication of the progress of eastern civilisation in Burma is to be found than that furnished by the resolution just issued on the triennial reports on civil dispensaries and hospitals. The progressive increase in the numbers of patients both in-door and out-door, at the civil dispensaries of the province shows how greatly the institutions have grown in popularity during the past three years. This is the case in all parts of the province, though naturally in Lower Burma the growth is less marked than in the Upper Province, where medical officers had little leisure to attend to civil cases during the years immediately succeeding the annexation. From two hundred and fifty thousand in 1889 the number rose in 1892 to nearly three hundred thousand in Lower Burma, whilst in Upper Burma during the same period the number rose from seventy thousand to a hundred and fifty-eight thousand. A better idea of the increasing appreciation of the benefits of hospital treatment in Burma may be gathered from the fact that while in Lower Burma nearly six per cent. of the entire population resorted to the dispensaries for treatment, in Upper Burma, the percentage was five. A very heavy fever mortality has been reduced, and as the Chief Commissioner says in his resolution, to achieve this in a region which is sparsely populated is important. And moreover it is in the highest degree politic, especially in Upper Burma, to promote medical relief as an agency for securing the good-will of the people. In Rangoon the figures denote a falling off in the number frequenting the public dispensaries, but efficient private treatment is there available. In Upper Burma, notably at Bhamo and Sagaing, the accommodation is insufficient and instructions have been given that the number of beds in the civil dispensaries shall be increased without delay. At Lashio and Fort Stedman the numbers have fallen off. An explanation of the reason has been asked for, the Chief Commissioner remarking that the Chiefs and people of the Shan States are well-disposed towards European methods of treatment, and it is desirable to foster this disposition by every possible means. Heretofore medical officers have only been resident in various stations for a brief period at a time, and as is observed in the Report it is not easy for a medical officer to win the confidence of the inhabitants when he is left only a few months in their midst. The sanctioned staff of subordinates is believed to be sufficient for the present needs of the province, but the local administration has never yet succeeded in recruiting it to its full strength, therefore special inducements are now being held out to pupils in the Indian Medical Colleges to join the Burma Service.

THE Foreign Office has published an interesting report on the trade of Khorassan and Sistan, showing how the Russians are driving out British trade in those regions, leaving to the British trader only those articles, which Russia cannot produce, such as tea, indigo, piece-goods, and muslin. The Indian sugar trade was killed by the bounty on Russian sugar. British chintzes are being driven out by the gaudier and cheaper Russian article, which is specially prepared to suit the requirements of the people. Owing to cholera and Russian quarantine regulations last year, British trade increased and Russian declined, but without the cholera the British was being rapidly driven out. The causes are alleged to be Russian enterprise and British indolence. The activity of the Russian Government and the apathy of British and Indian authorities have added to the difficulties of the long land journey for British goods. These could be alleviated if Government would appoint an English Consul for Yezd and Kirman to protect the interests of British traders from the irregularities of camel-men and the extortion of Persian officials. The report incidentally approves of the policy of the Shah in restricting the export of wheat when grain is dear, which has a significant bearing on questions connected with the Indian wheat trade.

AN experienced military critic writes to us: Although we may give the Foreign Department of the Government of India a great deal of credit for having established outposts of observation at Gilgit and Chilas, it does not say much for the prescience of Officers on the Frontier that they only now discovered that the Babusar Pass leading into the Khagan Valley is the shortest and most practicable route from the Pamirs into the Punjab, and that the Khagan Valley places us on the flank of the Kohistanna Tribes, with whom we have been fighting for years. It is also astonishing to learn from Captain Powell's report that there is another Pass to the westward, of which we were entirely ignorant. It is very strange that our officers did not know of these Passes before, but we may rest assured that the Russians knew all about them, and in consequence have been pressing forward to gain a footing on the Pamirs. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will see its way to have an outpost from Abbottabad, at the head of the Khagan Valley, in the vicinity of the Babusar Pass, and if necessary, another commanding the Pass to the westward. The advance of Skobeleff in the Balkans may be well remembered. Our outposts of Gilgit and Chilas may be easily marked and passed as was Tirnova, and a descent *via* the Babusar Pass organized to create a scare in India; no expense or precaution should be spared to make the Khagan Valley defensible. The population is reported to be friendly, and a display of force in some strength might cement these friendly feelings and overawe the tribes to the eastward, or we should occupy a position on their flank, from which they could always be assailed, *via* the Bhimpur Pass.

A YOUNG Sikh, in a red fez and a pair of tan shoes, may be seen just now about the lobby of the House of Commons. He has been educated at Cheshunt College as a missionery, but he has got what the *Westminster Gazette* describes as "a great fight on." This (says our contemporary) "is on the question why he should not have the same social rank, and be as well remunerated, as white or English missionaries. He is handling his claim so well that Mr. Caine, who backs him, believes the dusky son of the sun will triumph in the end. He has also won to his side Mr. Causton."

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and surrendered Pundit Shunkernath Vishwambarnath, against whom the Magistrate had granted a warrant in January last, for cheating a Parsee gentleman in respect of Rs. 11,000 worth of guineas. The accused personated himself a Nawab, and by false pretences succeeded in obtaining the money from the complainant. The full facts of the case have not yet transpired. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000, and remanded the case until the 14th instant. The case brought against the same accused by Haribux Ramnath for cheating in respect of Rs. 10,000, in currency notes, was heard yesterday by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The complainant related the circumstances under which he was cheated. He was led to believe that the accused possessed wonderful skill by which he doubled currency notes in five minutes. The temptation was too strong for the complainant and the consideration that the experiment was once before tried successfully, induced him to part with the notes, which the accused said was burnt away, as, through some mistake, more than necessary heat was applied to them. A Marwarree witness corroborated the story, and the case was again adjourned.

THE landlord of a New York restaurant that has an orchestra has made the following interesting study of the effect of different composers on the appetites of his customers:—"On Wagnerian evenings I supply five times as much larger beer as usual. When Mendelssohn is performed no demand is made for ham sandwiches. Strauss is the composer who makes the wine flow. Directly a Strauss waltz is played champagne is ordered largely."

SIR G. PORTAL has requested sanction for the temporary appointment of a transport officer on the road to Uganda beyond the Company's territories. The Commissioner was, on March 31, on the point of proceeding to Baddu to investigate Roman Catholic grievances. He expects to reach the coast on his return from Uganda by the middle of August. The announcement that Sir G. Portal had proclaimed a protectorate over Uganda is not officially confirmed.

THE Paris *Figaro* of June 7 published the result of an investigation made in Egypt, by a member of its editorial staff, into the present state of affairs in that country. The writer says that truth, however regrettable the fact may be, compels one to admit that since the establishment of British guardianship Egypt has from every point of view made no

TELEGRAMS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE MINTS CLOSED TO FREE COINAGE.

A GOLD STANDARD TO BE INTRODUCED.

THE SOVEREIGN A GOLD MOHUR.

A ONE AND FOUR-PENNY RUPEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Legislative Council, at its special meeting, to-day, passed an amendment of the Coinage Act of 1870 and the Paper Currency Act of 1882.

It takes effect immediately, and is on the plan recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee, which is a modification of that submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India.

The Act provides for the immediate closing of the Indian Mint to the free coinage of Silver. It is a part of the scheme that until further notice rupees are to be issued from the Mints in exchange for gold and the sovereigns at the rate of sixteen-pence per rupee, and that sovereigns and half-sovereigns are to be received at the Public Treasuries in payment of Government dues at the same rate, namely, a sovereign to equal fifteen rupees.

This provision will prevent exchange rising above sixteen-pence, and will tend to prevent fluctuations.

It is intended to introduce a gold standard, but gold is not to be made a legal tender for the present.

The permanent rates of exchange between gold and rupees will be settled by legislation.

Sir David Barbour made a very interesting speech, in which he dealt with the financial position of India for many years past, mentioning that if a gold standard were introduced our trade with countries which use silver coinage would decrease, but our trade with countries using gold coinage would increase to the same extent; and it is possible that countries with a silver standard would also establish a gold standard.

The Viceroy hoped the Government of India would not be badly criticised for discussing this most important question at one sitting as it touched all classes of the community in India.

The Bill was then passed.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Viceroy, in his speech, said: I trust that the Council will not be considered open to criticism, because we are disposing of a question one of the most important, which has ever come before the legislature of this country without going through the usual forms of legislative procedure, and in the absence of those additional members who are not in Simla. It will be obvious to everyone that for reasons upon which I need not dwell the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that prolonged discussion of this Bill, or even its amendment in any essential particular would not be admissible. No question, his Excellency continued, had been subjected to more discussion out of doors than this rupee question. No debates in the Council could be so instructive or so exhaustive of the subject as the discussions which have been proceeding in the public press and at public meetings upon the Currency Question during the last year or two. There was no occasion for travelling over the old ground again. The proposal which was laid before her Majesty's Government a year ago is now accepted, he said, not only by them but by that Committee of Experts for whose verdict we have been waiting so impatiently. The Committee was composed of many different schools of economical science, and when we recollect how confidently it was predicted even up to the last moment that its members could not possibly agree in their conclusions, the fact that they have found it possible to sign with practical unanimity a report, which will be published in to-day's *Gazette*, shows conclusively how strong is our case, and how the fluctuations of exchange are prejudicial to trade and also to the investment of capital in India.

The Herschell Committee sum up their report in these remarkable words:—"The facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in Silver, coupled with the open Mints, has led India to import and coin more Silver than she needs." The Committee say that it is not easy to see how the burden of added taxation, which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided except in the manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. Although we propose to introduce a gold standard, no attempt is to be made to get rid of silver currency, to which the people of this country have been so long accustomed, and no attempt will be made to fix a legal tender price for gold.

CLOSURE OF THE MINT IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning the commercial circles of Bombay learnt with surprise—a surprise not altogether warranted—of the sudden closing of the Bombay Mints. That some such measure as the stopping of free coinage was contemplated by the Government was well known, but that the Mint would suddenly close its doors and refuse to accept silver, without a [illegible]ment's warning, was, even after all the premonitory [illegible]tions and measures, totally unexpected. The [illegible]rong and Shanghai Bank was the first to [illegible]silver at the Mint yesterday morning, and [illegible]al of the metal by Major Scott was the first [illegible]n to the Banks that such a measure had [illegible] in force. The manager, Mr. Townsend, [illegible]ngkong and Shanghai Bank immediately [illegible] against the action through his legal [illegible]

[illegible]cott was not prepared to offer any ex[illegible] to the action of Government and beyond [illegible] that on Sunday night he was instruct[illegible] silver, until further orders, he knew [illegible] news of the closing of the Mint [illegible] in the market and the immediate [illegible]hat Rupee Paper, which opened in [illegible] Rs. 107-15-0, went up at once to [illegible] shortly afterwards to Rs. 108. At [illegible]rs were at a dead-lock, and there [illegible]ion on all hands to do business. The [illegible]was that the sudden closing of the [illegible] a provisional measure, and that [illegible]Government will not refuse to coin the large amount of silver that has reached India, or is at present on its way to India. The Banks expected to learn that the decision of the Viceroy's Council sitting at Simla would provide some way of indemnifying present holders of silver against loss. Had the closing of the Mints been believed to be a permanent measure the Rupee would, in the opinion of most business men, at a bound have reached at once 1s. 4d. That Government contemplate a gold standard was considered most unlikely.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Report of Lord Herschell's Committee was to-day laid before the Legislative Council. It is a long document, and deals exhaustively with the questions involved. The following is the concluding paragraph:—

"While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot in view of the serious evils with which Government may at any time be confronted, if matters are left as they are, advise your Lordship to overrule proposals for the closing of the Mints and the adoption of a gold standard, which that Government with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you, but we consider that with the following modifications these proposals are advisable.

"The closing of Mints against free coinage should be accompanied by an announcement that though closed to the public they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange of gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say, one shilling and four pence per rupee, and that at the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio.

"We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been seen that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater, that a deficit has been already created and that an increase in that deficit is threatened, that there are at the present moment peculiar grounds for apprehension and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these dangers are realized, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by delay.

"It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely, or without full deliberation, but having in view these considerations we think it should be within the discretion of the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to take the requisite steps if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so.

(Signed.) LEONARD COURTNEY,
T. H. FARRER,
REGINALD E. WELBY,
ARTHUR GODLEY,
R. STRACHEY,
B. W. CURRIE,
HENRY WATERFIELD, Secretary.

"Inasmuch as the course to be pursued in relation to the matter referred to us will come before her Majesty's Government for decision, the Chairman thinks fit to abstain from taking any part in determining what recommendations should be made to your Lordship."

The above paragraph explains why Lord Herschell has not signed the recommendations of the Committee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The *Times* states that the disaster to the Victoria occurred while the ships were changing line, and that many of those lost were killed by the screw.

The sea was quite calm at the time.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN FAILURE.

Messrs. Goldsbrough and Mort, bankers and merchants of Melbourne and London, have suspended payment. The capital of the firm is six millions sterling, and the amount owing to London is upwards of two millions.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

TWO MORE ISLANDS OCCUPIED.

The French have occupied the Islands of Rong and Rong-Salem, commanding the Gulf of Siam.

The French have fired upon a Siamese man-of-war's boat, which was approaching the Island of Samit.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE VICTORIA.

The survivors of the Victoria leave Tripolis to-day for Malta in H. M. S. Phaeton.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The steamer Edgar arrived in the Tyne yesterday from Nantes, and a fireman on board died from cholera the same morning.

THE MORTALITY AT MECCA.

Four hundred and fifty deaths took place from cholera, at Mecca, yesterday.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 26.

The Russian Government have issued a Proclamation, that their maximum and minimum tariffs, are directed mainly against Germany, the commercial negotiations with that Power having failed.

THE LUCKNOW CANTONMENT WATER-WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

Sanction has been given to the re-appropriation of Rs. 248,000 from this year's Budget Estimate, in order that the Cantonment Water-Works at Lucknow may be proceeded with at once.

THE KASHMIR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The annual relief of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in Gilgit has begun. The 6th Regiment of Infantry were to leave Jammu for the frontier on Sunday. They are under the command of Lieutenant Taylor, and they will march by the Poonch route.

FORCES FOR BRITISH CENTRAL ASIA.

The Government of India have sanctioned the despatch to British Central Asia of an additional force, composed of Volunteers from the native army, consisting of a British officer, a hospital assistant, and 100 Sikhs for service with an Indian force at present stationed in the country. The officer selected to go with the force is Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry.

INVESTITURE OF SIR WILLIAM HUDSON WITH THE G.C.I.E.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, acting under instructions received from the Government of India, proposes to hold a durbar at some central station, in Behar, during his coming tour, for the purpose of investing Sir William Hudson, with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

Major Paget, 7th Hussars, has been appointed acting Military Secretary to the Provisional Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF LADY HUDSON FOR EUROPE.

Lady and Miss Hudson go by the mail of the 14th instant to Europe.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

The present rainy weather is causing much damage to property. Already the rainfall is over 48 inches as against 12 in the same period last year. Calcutta's average rainfall, for the whole year, is only 64 inches. All tanks are either overflowed or on the point of doing so. Many places in the suburbs, notably Ballygunge, is three or four feet under water. To-day six pucca houses collapsed, and others are so seriously damaged that their downfall seems inevitable.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOLD COIN OR BULLION BY CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS.

The *Gazette* Extraordinary, published to-day notifies (1) that until further orders gold coin or bullion will be received by the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in exchange for Government rupees at the rate of 7·53344 grains Troy for one rupee; (2) that henceforth sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined in England shall be received in all Treasuries in India and its Dependencies in payment of the sums due to Government as equivalent of fifteen rupees and seven rupees eight annas, respectively; and (3) that Currency Notes be issued by the Paper Currency Departments at Calcutta and Bombay on the requisition of the Comptroller-General in exchange for gold coin or bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains Troy of fine gold. This rate corresponding with the rates of fifteen rupees for a pound sterling. The notification seems to have caused considerable consternation among a large section of the commercial community.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The *Gazette* Extraordinary published to-day contains three notifications:—

I. That until further orders gold coins or bullion will be received at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints in exchange for Government rupees at 7·53344 grains Troy fine gold for one rupee on conditions—(*a*) it must be fit for coinage; *b* quantity tendered not less than fifty tolas; (*c*) charge of one-fourth per mille will be made on gold melted, or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint; (*d*) the Mint Master will grant receipt, entitling the proprietor to a certificate for rupees payable at Calcutta or Bombay.

II. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized mint in England or Australia shall from this date be received in all Treasuries in payment of Government dues. A sovereign equals fifteen rupees.

III.—Currency notes shall be issued by the head Commissioners of Bombay and Calcutta on the requisition of the Comptroller-General in exchange for gold coin or bullion at the rate of one rupee for 7·53344 grains Troy of fine gold. Sovereigns to be taken as an equivalent of fifteen rupees; half sovereigns at 7½ rupees.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the *Bombay Gazette* has reviewed this long-delayed report in connection with the statements made in my recently-published volume on "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation," I hope you will kindly allow me the opportunity for explanation. The conclusions of the Commissioners are based on the assumed accuracy of the Census of 1890-91. I have given the figures of these returns as supplied by Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner for India, with an analysis, and have shown that the conditions under which the last return was made were such as to preclude accuracy and to minimise the result. On examining the forms used in the last Census 1890-91 I find in Rule 14 that leucoderma, or white leprosy, is excluded. Now white leprosy in India is a very common form of disease, the victims being numbered by thousands. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says this disease "occurs in all climates," but is "especially conspicuous in dark races," and that "there is no doubt that in Indian statistics it has often counted as such. In the Census forms of 1880-81 white leprosy is not mentioned." Nor is this the only reason for impugning the reliability of these returns. The census form used in the last return contains the following unusual instruction:—"You are to make all entries as the person himself, or his guardian states, and not to dispute his statement." Coupling this direction with the fact that since June 17, 1889, when the first meeting of a Leprosy Committee was held at Marlborough House, reports as to the intended compulsory segregation of lepers have been widely circulated, and it is probable that thousands were secreted to escape the threatened incarceration. There is also the fact, of which we have abundant evidence, that none but the afflicted members of the lowest classes will admit that they are lepers, and you have all the conditions for a very inadequate and misleading official return. Referring to the Census of 1880-81, the Government of India, in a resolution, dated Simla, September 26, 1888, observes that these figures do not "afford a true measure of the extent of the disease." Ten years later the difficulties of obtaining accurate results were intensified. Moreover, leprosy is allowed by all authorities to be difficult of diagnosis. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says, "it is by no means always easy . . . . . even to the well skilled." Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in a communication to me, dated July 29, 1891, says:—"I have plenty of lepers in my hospital here who could not be identified as such unless they were completely stripped and examined by a trained eye." How, then, could unskilled enumerators report such cases? Sir Andrew Clark, at a dinner given at the Hotel Metropole, January, 1890, at which the Prince of Wales presided, said that "the evidence was conclusive, not only that leprosy did exist in larger measure in recent years, but that new germ centres were springing up in various quarters and the old centres were widening." The evidence collected by me from all parts of the world, as exhibited in nearly one hundred pages of my book, shows that Sir Andrew Clark's explicit statement is by no means exaggerated. It is highly probable that the chief cause of this remarkable increase is vaccination. I have shown that leprosy in various countries has followed *pari passu* with the introduction and extension of this practice. Indeed, the *Bombay Gazette* admits the danger, and in its review of my book observes: "That inoculation will convey leprosy is, of course, a well-established fact. There seems to be good ground for imputing to arm-to-arm vaccination the rapid spread of leprosy throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom."

The Leprosy Commissioners declare that they never heard of any native who traced the development of his affection to this source. This only shows that the Commissioners have very much restricted their inquiries. In my volume I have furnished particulars of cases of invaccinated leprosy in Natives, Eurasians, and Whites in India, also of cases in the West Indies, British Guiana, South Africa, and other countries, and have documentary evidence of many other similar cases. But in such an important inquiry as this my object has been as far as possible to weigh, rather than count, the cases.

Amongst the witnesses adduced in support of this part of my treatise, I may mention Sir Erasmus Wilson (sometimes called the father of dermatologists); Dr. John D. Hillis; Dr. Liveing; Sir Ranald Martin; Professor W. T. Gairdner; Dr. Tilbury Fox; Dr. Gavin Milroy; Dr. R. Hall Bakewell (formerly Physician to the Leper Asylum, Trinidad); Dr. A. S. Black, of Trinidad; Dr. Edward Arning; Dr. Walter M. Gibson, late President of the Honolulu Board of Health; Professor H. G. Piffard, of New York; Dr. A. M. Brown, London; Dr. George Hoggan; Dr. Blanc, Professor of Dermatology, University of New Orleans; Dr. Bechtinger, of Rio; Professor Montgomery, of California; Dr. Sidney Bourne Swift, late Medical Director, Leper Settlement, Molokai, Hawaii; Dr. P. Hellat, St. Petersburg; Professor Henri Leloir, Lille; Dr. Mouritz; Surgeon Brunt, who has given evidence before the Royal Commission, on Vaccination; Dr. John Freeland, Government Medical Officer, Antigua; Dr. S. P. Impey, Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Robben Island, Cape Colony; and many, others.

If these witnesses had merely expressed a theoretic opinion that, given the right conditions leprosy could be inoculated into healthy persons by means of vaccination, their names and position would entitle them to respectful attention, but in a considerable number of instances their opinions are supported by particulars of medically-certified invaccinated cases.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, London, S.W., June 7.

THE BOATING FATALITY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

As I briefly wired you yesterday, a terrible fatality occurred here, on Sunday afternoon. Three young officers belonging to the 7th Hussars, stationed at Mhow—Lieut. L. B. Crawley, the Hon'ble H. P. Verney, and Lieut. E. W. Sutton—who were staying in Poona, went down to the Poona Boat Club, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and engaged a sailing boat, called the Una, belonging to the Connaught Boat Club, at Kirkee, but lying at the other Club's boat-house. After getting in and setting sail, they were apparently, according to the boatman's statement, about to tack across, when they were suddenly carried into mid-stream, where they found both wind and current dead against them, and, despite all their efforts to tack, or bring the boat up, they evidently lost all control over her, and she drifted rapidly down mid-stream towards the roaring swirling Bund below. Although the waters have fallen considerably since the heavy rain ceased, there is still a tremendous overflow of water falling on to the mass of rocks below, some of them just beginning to show their black heads above the dirty brick-red current. Despite the desperate endeavours made by the officers to reach the opposite bank, the boat kept on her mad course, and as she was approaching the Bund, the officers suddenly lowered their sail, and when the boat was whirled over they, according to an eye-witness, jumped with it. Down went the boat with a crash on to the rocks below, and appeared again lying on her side with the three men clinging to her. With the fearful torrent from above and the whirling waters all around them, they clung for a few moments and then the boat and the unfortunate officers disappeared under the waves. Two of them never rose again, but the third appeared struggling in the wild waters, and had nearly reached the centre arch of the Bund bridge, when the too disappeared. The police were soon on the spot, but had they been present at the time of the accident, it is hard to see what assistance they could have rendered to the poor fellows, who were so suddenly engulfed in the waters. The police are actively searching the banks and bends of the stream for some traces of the boat and the bodies. It is within the bounds of probability that the bodies may be lodged in the rocks in the neighbourhood of the Bund, in which case we shall have to wait until the water subsides. Although a diligent search was made all day no bodies have been found yet. The river is still running very strong. Pieces of the boat were picked up in the morning, and torn sails at Wadgaon Village, about five miles below. Lieutenant Sutton was attending the signalling class, while Lieutenants Verney and Crawley came here recently on ten days' leave. They went out sailing on Saturday afternoon with Captain Agnew of the same corps there, and narrowly escaped the mishap.

The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday gave the following account of the accident:—It is our painful duty to record the sad deaths by drowning of three young officers belonging to the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, who had come to Poona from Mhow to attend one of the classes in this station. Lieutenant Leonard Russell Crawley, Lieutenant Evelyn Willoughby Sutton and Second Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. P. Verney drove down from the Club of Western India soon after luncheon to the Boat Club House near the Bund Gardens with the intention of sailing up the river towards the Royal Connaught Boat Club at Kirkee. The river on Tuesday and Wednesday last was in full flood owing to the heavy rain which had fallen, but during the past three days it had subsided very considerably. The current, however, is still very strong and an immense volume of water is rushing over the Bund itself, which is only about a hundred yards below the Boat Club House. These young officers got into the Una, an old sailing boat, shortly after 3 o'clock, and hoisted the sail soon after pushing off from the landing stage. Finding that the breeze, which was blowing with the stream from the west, was too strong for them to set their faces towards Kirkee, they at once resolved to "tack" across so as to reach the opposite bank, under shelter of which they would have been able to proceed on the pleasant little cruise they had anticipated. They soon got into the current which, aided by the strong breeze, carried them slowly but steadily towards the bund, in spite of the gallant efforts of the three officers to reach the opposite bank. Finding their efforts useless they hauled the sail down when within twenty yards of the bund, and, immediately they did so, the boat made a sudden lurch and heeled over. The occupants of the boat were evidently prepared for this upset, for immediately the boat turned over they were observed to jump out, with the possible intention of striking out for the shore. But the current was much too strong for them and the three officers and the boat were swept right over the bund. The boat quickly came to the surface, keel upwards, and soon afterwards two of the officers appeared and clung on to the upturned boat, but they, with the boat, were evidently carried into the vortex of one of the numerous eddies—of which there are many between the bund and the Fitzgerald Bridge—or dashed against some of the boulders with which the stream in this part is thickly strewn, for all of a sudden they disappeared with the boat and were never seen again. The boat was immediately broken up, for pieces of it were seen in the river below the bridge. The third man rose to the surface, after he had been swept over the bund, by himself, a little way off from the others, and was seen making towards one of the piers of the Fitzgerald Bridge, but owing to the swiftness of the current and the rockiness of the bed of the river the strongest swimmer was bound to succumb, and such was the fate of this member of the Una's crew who, when almost under the piers of the bridge, was observed to throw up his hands and then disappear. Mr. Collett, the Cantonment Inspector of Police, and Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee, the Cantonment Chief Constable, were at the bund within a few minutes after the accident had happened, and promptly took measures to recover the bodies. Mr. Scannell, the Offg. Inspector-General of Police, arrived at the bund soon afterwards, and having learned the particulars of the fatality, directed that some Mounted Sowars be despatched along both banks of the river in search of the bodies. Telegrams were also sent to Dhond and other places along the river to keep a look-out for the bodies. Up to the time of going to Press none of the bodies had been recovered. It is possible that the bodies may be shelved somewhere among the rocks in the bed of the stream, and if this is so it will take some little time to recover them.

The sad occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the station, for the three deceased officers had, during the short time they had been here, made themselves extremely popular in society. The Cinderella Dance at the Gymkhana fixed for this evening has been postponed in consequence of this fatality.

THE "VICTORIA" CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article to-day on the loss of the Victoria you refer to the disaster, which overtook the Captain, 6-gun turret-ship, on the 7th of September, 1870, off Cape Finisterre, and only mention one person saved. In "Annals of our Time" you will find that Master Gunner May and seventeen seamen arrived at Corcubion on the evening of the wreck. May belonged to the starboard watch and testified to seeing Captain Burgoyne clinging to the steam life-boat pinnace. At the conclusion of the naval court-martial on the 8th of October Mr. May's sword was returned to him, the president observing that "the conduct of the survivors reflected credit on themselves and the service to which they belonged."—Yours, &c.,

C. C.

June 26.

REFERRING to a recent address of Dr. Edward Everett Hale on this subject, the *Boston Herald* says:—"Editorial influence exists at the present time, even though Mr. Hale is unwilling to admit it, and even though it may not have immediate effect. A generation, as well as centuries, ago it was possible to have a great religious revival, led by a few men or, perhaps, by one man, sweep over the community, and in a day turn the minds and the method of life of thousands of men and women. Such a change is not possible to-day, at least not among those in this part of the country possessing the average of inteiligence, but it does not seem to us that Mr. Hale would be justified in asserting that this proved that the preachers of the Gospel might as well discontinue their ministrations. Journalistic influence is now quietly pervasive in its character. It works not toward changing a man's vote on some particular occasion, but rather toward building up in his mind a certain fund of ideas, which will lead him to throw his vote for the representative of these without direct dictation. The fact that an editor is sometimes called to account by his readers for what they believe to be his departure from the standard of excellence he has set up shows the appreciation on the part of the public of the moral force which a newspaper can exert."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

JUST over five years ago an ex-bank clerk, now known to his familiars and admirers as "Pompadour Jim," otherwise James Corbett, the Californian fighter, who is regarded as the champion pugilist of the world—and a slim youth of olive complexion, dark brown eyes, and a merry smile, who had been successively a jockey, a cyclist, and a baseballer were conversing in a fashionable cafe in the strange city of San Francisco. As young men with ambitions to shine even in a not-too-æsthetic line they were talking of their hopes and fears. Corbett confessed that he meant either to be the champion pugilist of the world or die in the attempt. Frank C. Ives, a Michigander, who was his companion, expressed his intention of becoming the billiard champion. They chaffed each other as they quaffed the cup of boon companionship, and in the end Ives bet Corbett a basket of champagne that he would be a champion before Corbett. Frank C. Ives, who last Saturday night defeated John Roberts, the most famous billiard player that England has ever produced, by no fewer than 2,179 points in a game of 6,000 up for £1,000, has always had unlimited confidence in his own ability. His confidence was not misplaced five years ago, for he made such rapid progress as an artist with the cue that in March, 1892, he was the champion of America, and Corbett ran over to Chicago last September and paid that bet of a basket of champagne. And Ives is not yet twenty-eight.

IVES AND ROBERTS: A GREAT RECORD BREAK.

It seems to me that many Englishmen begrudge Ives his victory—his tremendous triumph—over John Roberts, and that most unjustly. We, English, have always been generous and chivalrous to foreigners in the matter of sport, and let us not now depart from worthy traditions. As Roberts is without a serious rival in his supremacy at English billiards, so Ives has no equal in the American cannon game. As each practiced a distinct kind of game a compromise was made to bring the men together. As Ives had never seen a pocket in a billiard table until five months ago it was arranged to reduce the pockets at the fall to three and a-quarter inches in width so as to handicap Roberts and to increase the balls to two and a-quarter, in order that being larger they would the more resemble the bigger and heavier balls used in the States. These concessions John Roberts made, the spot stroke and the "push" being barred. No other stroke was tabooed. Mr. Roberts, who has spent his life in billiard rooms, and who for the last ten years has played matches for seven months a year all over the world, assented to these conditions. Even then Englishmen were willing to lay odds of three to one on Roberts. The plucky young American came to a strange land, and threw down the gauntlet. At first the game went so much in favour of Roberts that the odds rose to five to one on him. Still, the Yank was imperturbable. He had given a taste of his quality by rattling up three hundred and sixty-seven in eight minutes by nursing the balls along the lower cushion round along to the right. However, the Michigander, who plays in well-darned old Cardigan jacket—the garment in which he won the championship of America and has never lost a game while wearing it—got the balls in position near a pocket, and made one thousand two hundred and seventy cannons, or a break of two thousand five hundred and forty. On the Saturday night he ran up another eight hundred and fifty-two by the same tactics. It is said that the balls were jammed in the mouth of the pocket, that it was unfair, and that Roberts was caught "napping" when he did not bar such a contingency.

A DEFENCE OF IVES: GIVE HONOUR WHERE DUE.

In the first place I want to know how it is possible to jam two balls, which together measure four and a-half inches, into the mouth of a pocket which is only three and a-quarter inches? There must be some space on either side of the "ivories." Hence I say that the balls were not "jammed," and could not possibly be "jammed." Moreover, why should the stroke be described as unfair, and not regarded as good billiards. I grant you that it may not be interesting from a spectator's point of view, but surely the game of billiards is to score, and when Tom Taylor made a break of one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven at the Westminster Aquarium in April, 1891, and when young Dawson early this year compiled an unfinished nine hundred and ninety from balls that were undoubtedly "jawed," was there an outcry against the stroke as unfair! I trow not. And if not why not? Thirdly, a player of Roberts' experience has no business to be caught "napping," even if he was. Moreover, this very Tom Taylor arranged the match. But surely it is not suggested that Ives came to England to lay £500 in the hands of John Roberts, and to crown him king of the cue! After making two thousand five hundred and forty we must not forget that Ives opened out the game. It is rubbish to pooh-pooh this break. In estimating Ives's chances we must remember that the six pockets were of comparatively little use to him. The cushions, too, were strange, and no doubt he found that they did not "take side," in the same way that American tables do. To nurse two balls in a corner while one makes one thousand two hundred and seventy cannons may look as easy as shelling green peas to an outsider; it may look as simple as the ready scoring spot-stroke. Let any first-class amateur—never mind a professional—just try to equal Ives's feat. He will then faintly—and only faintly—grasp the minutely delicate manipulation, and the extremely beautiful calculation required. Ives, while making cannon after cannon, had to keep the balls from touching, and to move them even the thickness of a spider's filmy web the wrong way would have proved fatal. Even John Roberts cannot have the game of billiards altered daily to suit his whims, and surely Britishers can see and recognise the marvellous art of the American game. In cannons the Yanks are as far ahead of all nations as the English surpass others in playing hazards.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE AND THE ASSOCIATION.

This is the exact physchological moment when one may pause to consider the future of football in England. It is indeed an opportune time to dwell upon a most important subject, for it is a question of national rest and recreation. It is impossible to take a calm survey of the situation when such an exciting pastime as football is arousing an amount of wild, impetuous enthusiasm that is fatal to unimpassioned thought. The great organising authorities and controlling powers of footballdom recognise this, for the annual meetings of these bodies are invariably held in the summer months, when, although the natural atmosphere may be sultry and oppressive, the surroundings generally are less charged with electricity, so to speak, and when the clash of arms and the din of battle are afar off. Both divisions of the Football League have been reconstituted, and the League has abided by the constitution it formulated last year, save that the Second Division has been extended to sixteen clubs likewise. Thus we have thirty-two clubs banded together for purposes of offence and defence; for the advancement, I take it, of the game of foot-ball in general, and of themselves in particular. More of this anon. It would really be interesting to know how the older power—the Football Association—views the development and consolidation of the League, which now embraces the cream of the first and second class teams in the land, and is virtually able to support itself and its members. If there ever should be a rupture between the Association and the League there is no doubt that the latter could now afford to assume a very independent attitude. So far, both bodies have displayed rare diplomacy in their dealings, but a day may arrive when it will be necessary for one or the other to assert itself and take up a strong position. The League can now afford to please itself what it does. Having, as it were, securely entrenched itself, I maintain that the League should address itself to the important question of club development, that is, of endeavouring to make its members thoroughly efficient in the field and financially sound. It may be urged that this is peculiarly the task of each club, and that no help is so valuable as self-help. This I do not deny, but I still adhere to the proposition that the League, by a firm administration of wise rules, can do much to maintain, and even improve, a high standard of fair and skilful play, and of enabling clubs to surmount the monetary difficulties which in too many cases assume the character of rocks ahead.

FOOTBALL FINANCE.

To be more explicit let us dwell on the financial position to-day of the clubs which constituted the first division of the League last season. It is no exaggeration to say that despite the immense gates—half the clubs did not realise a nett profit on the actual season's working, and it is probable that many of these organisations are in a sorry plight financially. Everton, Sunderland, Burnley, Accrington, and the Wolverhampton Wanderers have made a monetary gain on the campaign, and some others, such as the Bolton Wanderers, can reasonably be hopeful if not pretty confident as to the future. On the other hand, there are many not so fortunate. Speaking generally, this state of things cannot be attributed to a decline of public interest. Of course, in some towns the receipts at the gate are much larger than at others. For instance, Sunderland is not so well supported when on its own playing piece as it used to be, and another very famous club actually played three successive League contests and the total receipts from them did not realise £50, while the exchequer was only replenished to the extent of £2 10s. by one of these matches. Indeed, the gate was so wretched that the referee refused to charge his fee. There are fortunately not many experiences of this kind among the sixteen leading clubs of the land. Still in several centres the attendances are not so overwhelming, so appalling, as they used to be. No doubt, the interest in the sport ebbs and flows. It is not always maintained at fever height, and it is this which clubs must recognise. If the managers of football clubs will be too sanguine as to their receipts they will surely suffer for it eventually.

ASTON VILLA.

However, my main point is this—the controllers of clubs must reduce the wages of the professionals. I regret to have to make up such an attitude as this, but the force of finance and the logic of facts compels me to do so. Let me demonstrate to you why I am driven to this conclusion. The annual general meeting of the members of the famous Aston Villa organisation took place yesterday (Friday), and the balance-sheet presented to that assembly is instructive. I don't want to be unfair, but I do want to show that there is a reason for the faith that is in me. It may be taken for granted that the main financial support of any club is supplied by the members' subscriptions, the sale of season tickets, and the "gate" money. Now, from the 30th April, 1892, to the 30th April, 1893, these sources of income brought Aston Villa £4,847 9s. 9d., of which no less than £4,197 1s. 9d. was hard cash taken at the turnstiles. Out of a total revenue of £5,001 13s., then £4,847 9s. 9d. came from these financial fountains of sustenance. I note, however, that Aston Villa paid their players £3,062 1s. 6d., and that their match expenses amounted to £1,067 6s. 2d. Of course, there are many other necessary and reasonable items of expenditure, but £3,062 1s. 6d., for players alone is tremendous. The balance of expenditure over income on the year is £273 5s. 11½d., and under the circumstances this should surprise no one. Under the present system it is impossible for clubs to pay their way if unfortunate weather be experienced for the most attractive matches, and if a team experiences decreased gates owing to being thrown out of the English Cup competition early in the tourney, as was the case with Aston Villa. This club, I should add, is, says the secretary, on a sound basis, and is worth £1,218, including £400 worth of Birmingham Corporation stock. Still it is necessary for the expenditure to be kept within the income if this desirable state of affairs is to be preserved.

THE MONETARY POSITION OF OTHER CLUBS.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers, the winners of the Football Association Cup, enjoyed a net income from gates last season of £3,645 2s. but their wages to players amounted to £2,548, and their surplus for the year is but £229 7s. 4d. Let us turn to another club—Newton Heath—which ought to enjoy prosperity, situated as it is in such a large city as Manchester. Their income during the past season was £3,225 2s., the two largest contributing items being "gate" money, £2,951 14s., and cash paid over on account of sundry shares, £505. I desire your attention for a moment to the fact that the wages of the players and groundsmen were £2,016 16s. 4d. It would not be difficult to supply particulars regarding other clubs. The present position of the Notts club is one that must cause considerable anxiety to the directors. It is said that the wages paid to their players last season amounted to about £2,000, and roundly speaking the club is about £700 to the bad, and is compelled by the force of circumstances to retire to the second division—a necessity which is sure to diminish their revenue. Preston North End, Blackburn Rovers, West Bromwch Albion, Notts Forest, and other clubs are not so rich as their executives would like them to be—and this I think is a euphemism which will tickle the tastes of the managers of those organisations. On the other hand, we must not forget that there are teams whose earning capacity is simply enormous. The money which passes through the hands of the treasurer of the Everton club in the course of eight months is simply overwhelming. Indeed, I was told that Everton enjoyed a balance on the season's working which runs a long way into four figures.

THE WAGES OF PLAYERS: PAST AND PRESENT.

I have entered into these details of finance so far with the object of proving that the wages of professional football players are far too high. I was in conversation the other day with one who knows all about the internal administration of clubs. He occupies a very responsible position in footballdom, and his reputation is world-wide. I say this much to convince my readers that I do not trust to imagination for my facts. I gathered from him that the wages of players range between £1 10s. and £5 per week—a margin which suggests not only a vast disparity in the rate of remuneration but also in the skill and reputation of the men. In my opinion £5 per week is princely payment to any leather-propeller, and yet it is paid. A celebrated club secured the services of a well-known Scotch half-back. He was engaged for two seasons and the price agreed upon was £500—which as anyone may see is actually £5 per week the year round—and four months—May, June, July, and August now constitute the close season. It is evidently better to be born a footballer than rich. Sunderland, who have for two seasons headed the League, reward their champion eleven with £3 per week winter and summer. Preston pay on similar lines, although some of the team are reported to enjoy more salary. Everton, I should say, disburse on an average over £3 per week from January to December to each of their professors, while the Bolton Wanderers take a sweetner for their toil in the shape of £2 10s. per week during the playing period, and half-a-sovereign less in the summer. The long-headed secretary of this club has never, as a matter of principle as well as policy, consented to pay ridiculously high prices, and yet the team has always maintained—take the season through—a high standard of excellence—and this probably owing to the fact that the players are encouraged by a substantial bonus for every win. Sheffield Wednesday and a few other teams have employed the bonus system, and personally I think it cannot be too highly commended.

THE Bucharest papers, with the exception of a few of the Government organs, have been in a state of excitement for some days past over an incident which recently occurred there. The story is thus told by the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent:—M. Baldiman, editor of the anti-dynastic paper, the *Adeverul*, which has for a long time been in the habit of defaming and libelling the members of the Royal Family, lately published an article on the Crown Prince Ferdinand, in which it was stated that the Prince had illtreated a private soldier in the presence of the 1st Rifles, of which he is honorary Colonel. The officers of the regiment considered themselves called upon to resent this insult to their chief, and, headed by Major Cocea, went to the office of the *Adeverul* and demanded a public apology. The editor, however, objected to the wording of the paragraph, and when several of his subordinates, in the presence of the officers, alluded slightingly to Prince Ferdinand

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE business of the Bombay Corporation yesterday was interrupted by an incident, which robbed the further proceeding of interest and practically broke up the meeting. The news of the new Currency Act was made known amongst the Members by a special edition of the "Bombay Gazette," and the excitement amongst the members on receiving the news rendered them incapable of further attention to business.

MR. REBSCH who gave his maiden speech in the Bombay Corporation yesterday, made a valuable addition to the debate on the Agripada estate by the eminently practical view he took of the matter. He pointed out with great force that it was a serious business populating an estate capable of accommodating under certain circumstances as many as 70,000 people. He warned the Corporation that unless the estate was carefully dealt with, there would not only be a financial loss, but the district might become a focus of disease. He strongly advocated leaving the matter to the financial genius of the Commissioner.

MR. ROUGHTON also drew the attention of the Corporation to an important matter which had received in the past too little attention, namely, the housing of the middle classes. Their claims, as well as those of the poorer, were deserving of consideration, and Mr. Roughton pointed out that there was not a vacant spot in the city into which the poor could not invade.

AT the Corporation meeting yesterday Mr. Wacha said he was a cautious man. Mr. Mehta was glad that Mr. Wacha laid that unction to his heart. He was afraid, however, that Mr. Wacha on occasions was too cautious.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Captain Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for the Diary of his recent adventurous journey across Tibet, and he has been informed that the Governor-General in Council has had great pleasure in recording his warm appreciation of the daring and determination displayed by Captain Bower in facing the perils and hardships of his long march. It has also been acknowledged that this is not the first occasion on which Captain Bower has rendered signal service as an explorer, and that his report of a journey in Chinese Turkestan in 1889-90 was a record of another expedition which gave occasion for the display of the same high qualifications. The Government of India have taken this opportunity of acknowledging to Captain Bower that they are deeply indebted to him for the services rendered on that occasion in successfully tracing Dad Mahamum Khan, the murderer of Mr. Andrew Dalgleish.

IN compliance with a numerously signed requisition, the Sheriff of Madras has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the Victoria Public Hall on Thursday, to concert measures for the suitable expression of the gratification felt by all loyal subjects at the approaching Royal Marriage. It is proposed to vote loyal Addresses of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

THE remarkable litigation in the Divorce Court of Butler *versus* Butler, described in former letters, in which husband and wife have been trying to get rid of each other for the last five years, but have been from time to time foiled by the interventions of the Queen's Proctor, has at last come to an end. In this triangular duel the guardian of the public morality has at length triumphed, and the decree *nisi* has been rescinded: and this admirable couple must still be regarded as man and wife. Whether it is for the public benefit, or is likely to conduce to the happiness of the Butler family, is another matter.

DURING the week ending 14th instant there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 67 births and 60 deaths, against 83 and 45, respectively, during the corresponding week of last year. The primary vaccine operations performed during the above week were 76 against 35 during the corresponding period of last year.

SOME ladies living in a house inside the Delhi city walls had a very providential escape on Tuesday night from the roof of the room in which they were asleep suddenly falling in. They were asleep in an outer room of the house, when about 3 a.m. they were awakened by the noise of falling bricks. They had only just time to scramble out of bed and rush inside when the walls and the roof of the room they were lying in fell in with a crash. Had they been a minute later in getting up they would most assuredly have been buried alive. The house is a large substantial double-storeyed building, the upper portion of the house being utilized by the Free Masons for their Lodge. There were no visible signs of decay in the walls or roof of the fallen room. It is strange that a house in which Masons abound should show such a total disregard to their craft, and behave in such an outrageous manner.

IT is reported that Taels 40,000, mostly in gold bars, still remain unrecovered from the wreck of the Bokhara.

A LONDON telegram to an Australian paper states that Lord Roberts has advised the War Office that 25,000 additional British soldiers are urgently needed to assist in the defence of India.

MAJOR W. B. WILSON, Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department and at present engaged on special duty with Mr. Ibbetson's Commission, will be posted to the Meerut Circle on joining the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE, late Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who was deputed to Reunion for the purpose of examining the conditions under which emigration to the French Colonies could be re-opened, is expected at Aden this week. The result of his negotiations is not yet known.

THE mission premises at Kiangtsin, 100 *li* above Chungking, on the Yangtse, were attacked by a mob on May 15, and partially destroyed. The inmates, Misses Anderson and Ramsay of the China Inland Mission, and Miss Southall, of the Friends' Mission, escaped. It is stated that three of the ringleaders have been arrested.

AN action for alleged libel has been brought against *The Melbourne Age* by Mr. Richard Speight, formerly chairman of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, in which he claims £25,000 damages, came on for hearing in the First Civil Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Hodges and a jury of 12. The jury having been impannelled, his Honour intimated that he intended to authorise one of the licensed shorthand writers to take a note of the evidence. Mr. Coldham, junior counsel for the plaintiff, then read over to the jury the pleadings and the particulars supplied to either side, a task occupying three hours and twenty minutes. The articles which form the basis of the action appeared in the columns of *The Age* in 1891 and 1892. The defence plead justification and fair comment.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 17th June, were Rs. 9,33,042. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,63,996. Increase, Rs. 69,046. Miles open week ended 17th June, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 17th June, 1893, Rs. 579. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 536. Increase, Rs. 43. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 17th June, 1893, Rs. 2,49,18,850. From 1st January, 1892, to 18th June, 1892, Rs. 2,36,77,820. Decrease, Rs. 7,58,970.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 17th June, were Rs. 4,568. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 4,658. Decrease, Rs. 90. Miles open week ended 17th June, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 17th June, 1893, Rs. 205. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 209. Decrease, Rs. 4. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 17th June 1893 Rs. 1,51,620. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 18th June, 1892, Rs. 1,54,397. Decrease, Rs. 2,777.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framjt Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Khareedji Kanga, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Jaya Karsdi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandass, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Acoacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AT AGRIPADA.

THE POOR VS. THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the motion proposed by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and seconded by Mr. Narayen Vasudev: "I. That, as recommended by the Standing Committee, in their Resolution No. 1626, dated 25th May, 1893, sanction be given to the construction of (1) the following roads, in Aripada, north of Bellasis Road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,901, to be met from the Rs. 15 lakhs loan for roads in Agripada, viz., Morland Road (completion), Gilder Street (completion), Souter Road (from Arthur Road to Morland Road), Club Street (from Gilder Street to Morland Road); (2) storm-water drains in the abovenamed roads, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,28,288; and (3) storm-water drains and sewers in Connaught and Sussex Roads, at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,916. The cost to be met by advances from loan and other surplus balances, to be adjusted against the loan which has to be hereafter raised. II. That the Corporation also approve of the views of the Commissioner as expressed in his letter No. 1942, dated 28th April last, in regard to the style and class of buildings to be erected along the new roads in Agripada, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit for the consideration of the Corporation the conditions of the sale of frontages along such side."

Dr. Viegas had moved the following amendment at the last meeting that the last portion (para. 2) of the motion be omitted.

Mr. Shroff had proposed another amendment "That the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1626, dated 25th May, 1893, be referred back to the Standing Committee with a request that the estimates for the construction of the roads and storm-water drains mentioned therein be revised with a view to reducing the cost of the same."

The Municipal Commissioner, continuing the discussion adjourned at the last meeting, explained that the whole of the estimates in this case had been prepared by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mr. Smith, Mr. Shroff's amendment recommended that those estimates should be sent back for revision. He argued not that the cost of the roads was excessive, but the estimates for storm-watar drains was too much, and he gave one of the most extraordinary reasons that had been heard in the Corporation, namely, that the work beneath the road must necessarily always be less than the cost of the road above it. He did not think any one was fool enough to believe that a roadway cost more than a sewer.

Mr. Shroff: That was not my contention.

The Commissioner: Perhaps Mr. Shroff would like to restate his case.

Mr. Shroff: That is against our rules.

The Commissioner: I do not think Mr. Shroff is sorry for that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff was allowed to restate his point and said there was a considerable difference in the estimates between the cost of the road and that of the storm-water drain which was a very different thing to a sewer.

The Commissioner, continuing, said the storm-water drains in Agripada were to be built to carry one inch of rain per hour, which was exactly half of what Mr. Baldwin Latham said they ought to carry. The drains were to be similar to those in other places built simply of rubble masonry and stone ducts. The brick arches referred to by Mr. Shroff were simply a creation of his imagination, probably assisted by Mr. Carroll's illustration given at the last meeting. The estimates were of the simplest charecter, and were not amenable to any alteration, and were such as any sub-inspection could have got out. He had had the estimates checked, and found they could not be changed. Mr. Shroff had made the point that in Morland Road the cost of the storm-water drain had cost more than the road. That was not the case as the road was half laid, and only part of the cost of the road-way appeared. In none of these four roads which they were now asked to sanction did the cost of the storm-water drain exceed or even approach the cost of the road. For years the condition of the Agripada estate had been a crying evil, and leaders had been sent to the Corporation protesting against the delay. Now that the Corporition had got the land they ought to provide the money at once in order to gratify the fair demands of the residents of the locality. With regard to Dr. Viegas's amendment, the Commissioner said they had a very large estate to deal with, and the manner it should be dealt with deserve to be more comprehensively considered than he had yet done. He thought they should treat their estates in the same way as other large landowners did, the Port Trust for instance. The matter required a great deal of consideration, and he recommended the Corporation instead of committing themselves upon any point raised by Dr. Viegas, to wait until a further report on the scheme was submitted. He recommended the mover of the motion to accept Dr. Viegas's amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee protested against the restriction which was sought to be put on the class of building to be erected. The question of the housing of the poor was a vexed one, and the Corporation had on previous occasions given great attention to it. He deprecated the Corporation driving poor people from good roads into the slums.

The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta was with Dr. Viegas in so far that the Corporation should have nothing to do with any limitation as to the kind of house to be built on the land they had to sell. He trusted the Corporation was not going to launch out as a landlord, they had quite enough to do without that. It was quite true that for the purpose of building their roads and opening them as cheaply as possible, they were obliged to resort to the method of buying land and selling frontages, but that was only a method employed to open out the roads on an economical plan. It might be a profitable investment, but he deprecated landing out into any other speculation. If the demand was for small cottages they should sell the land for those building, but there was no demand they should sell the land for the class of building which was most required. Mr. Mehta did not support Mr. Shroff in his amendment. He considered even if the estimates were too high there was no reason to believe that Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, would spend more than was necessary on the work. To get over these difficulties he proposed to amend the motion by adding the following:—"With regard to such portions of the above works as are to be carried out by the Executive Engineer, the Commissioner be requested to lay revised estimates before the Corporation." This, he pointed out, would not prevent the work being proceeded with. The part of the original motion referring to the class of buildings to be erected was according to the amendment eliminated.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik supported Mr. Shroff's amendment on the ground that the estimates should be revised before the work was proceeded with. He also supported Dr. Viegas.

Mr. Rebsch was prepared to take the line of leaving the whole question of the class of building to be erected on the Agripada estate to the Commissioner. He understood Mr. Mehta to say that no restriction should be placed on the class of building. He would have supported Mr. Mehta if it had been a small estate, but the case was altered when they remembered that the Agripada estate was four lakhs of square yards, and by mismanagement a large loss might be made. If they started off by selling plots to the most paying property, namely, chawls, and they arrived at the finish of the demand before selling the whole of the estate, the balance of the land would be practically unsaleable and a serious loss would accrue. If the whole of the property was sold for chawls the population on the estate could raise to about 70,000. Even with a population of 50,000 of the poorest classes, the estate would probably become a focus for disease for the whole of Bombay. Overcrowding should be guarded against by the Corporation. He quite agreed with Mr. Mehta that if was undesirable they should become landlords, but considered they might well leave the management of the property to the financial genius of their Commissioner, who might bring a comprehensive scheme before them. There was every reason to look with extreme caution to the populating of the Agripada area. If it had been one or two acres they might have allowed it to go, but considering the size of the estate it was rather an imperial question planting eighty acres of land with a population.

Mr. G. W. Roughton while cordially supporting Mr. Mehta's amendment said there was much that might be brought forward in support of some restriction being placed on the buildings to be placed on the estate. It was not entirely the poor that was to be considered in an extension of the city. There was a larger and more crying want, the want of the middle classes of suitable accommodation in suitable localities. He believed they would find wherever there was a piece of vacant ground it was impossible to prevent it being built upon for the accommodation of the poorer classes in the city, but, he asked, was it not right and fair that there should be reserved some land such as belonged to the Municipality upon which those of a somewhat higher grade might live? If that was done he believed they would get a higher price for the land than if it was disposed of for chawls. Where in the whole city was there land which could be taken up for residential quarters for such persons as clerks and small merchants? They as much as any one elsew anted places in which they could live, and the Corporation now it had the opportunity should reserve land on which those of a certain social standing could live together.

Dr. Bhalchanders supported Mr. Mehta's amendment, but considered the land should be sold without restriction.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, referring to the remark of Mr. Rebsch that the estate might become a focus of disease, said it was only right that the law of supply and demand should prevail. If there was a demand for middle-class houses the land should be given to them, but if there was not it should be used for chawls. There were sufficient clauses in the Municipal Act to provide against the estate becoming a focus of disease.

Mr. Shroff having withdrawn his amendment Mr. Mehta's amendment was unanimously adopted.

WATER-SUPPLY DURING HOT WEATHER.

Mr. Wacha had given notice to move, that a Committee, to be named by the Corporation, should be appointed to investigate into the *real truth* as regards the intermittent and inadequate supply of water to different parts of the town during the months of April and May, but as he had learnt through the medium of the papers that the Executive Engineer for Water-Works was to submit a full report on the subject, Mr. Wacha would not move the proposition.

A PROPOSAL WITHOUT A SECONDER.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the Corporation regrets that the statements B and C and the two schedules attached to statement B, referred to in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of the Accountant-General's letter, being an annexure to item No. 22 on the Agenda Paper, should have been omitted to be printed and circulated among Councillors before the day of the monthly meeting. That important papers from Government or public bodies or private persons, specially submitted to the Corporation for consideration and disposal, should on no account be omitted from circulation among Councillors on the score of expenditure only, of which the Corporation is the sole judge and arbiter.

No member seconded the proposition, and the President therefore declared that the proposition fell to the ground.

This terminated the business for the month of June.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

THE balloting for the vacant seat on the Bandora Municipal Corporation, caused by the resignation of Mr. Haji Rehimtoolah Jewraj, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Bandora Municipal Hall. The time fixed for the balloting was between the hours of 1-30 p. m. and 6 p. m. The two candidates for the seat, Mr. E. A. Corke and Dr. Oliveira, had been busy for a considerable period, in the work of canvassing, and at the hour fixed for the balloting, a large number of their constituents had mustered in the compound of the Municipal Hall. The arrangement for the collection of votes was faulty, and the confusion that prevailed led to several voting for the wrong man. Both the candidates of the vacant seat had to sit at one table, and collect their own votes. The work of registering the votes dragged on till 6 p.m., when the ballot-box was closed and taken up to the Council Hall. The voting papers on being counted showed Dr. Oliviera to have obtained a large majority of votes, having polled 287 votes. The number of votes polled by the party was higher than that ever taken. Mr. E. A. Corke, who found during the course of the balloting reasons for complaint, has entered a protest, which will be considered at the next meeting of the Bandora Corporation, which is to take place next week, when the names of those who voted will be compared with the list of those who have a right to vote.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE transfer of Second-Lieutenant F. G. G. Morris to the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, is cancelled.

COLONEL A. G. CREAGH, R. A., proceeds from Agra to Mian Mir, on transfer to the 65th Field Battery.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. J. Bourke is appointed to the officiating Medical Charge af the 8th Bengal Infantry.

CAPTAIN A STEPHEN, West Yorkshire Regiment is ordered home to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT BARDLEY HOWARD, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been selected for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. B. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, who now proceeds home; Second-Lieutenant C. C. H. Pritchard, East Kent Regiment (comes out next trooping season), and Major A. R. Pemberton, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions Lieutenants L. T. Stockwell, Seaforth Highlanders; C. A. C. Stewart, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; C. A. R. Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regiment; A. A. MacLaughlin, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Second-Lieutenants S. H. Shaw, Wiltshire Regiment, and G. F. Brodrick, Border Regiment, both of whom remain with 1st Battalion, pending embarkation for India next trooping season; Captains J. G. Dickson, Wiltshire, and R. de B. Chichester, Border Regiment. To 3rd Battalion: Major H. J. Fergusson, and Captain the Honourable C. C. Winn, Rifle Brigade.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

IN this trial on Friday Harsukh, the Munshi, of Ganga Ram and Co., Bankers, Amritsar, proved entries in the firm's books regarding the hundi for Rs. 10,000. He said the name of Mohru Dya, Raja Ram Singh's confidential servant, was added to the entry by witness at Ganga Ram's direction. The Court pointed out to the witness that in another entry Nand Lall's name was omitted and said the tampering with entries was suspicious and would receive attention later. The witness said the Rs. 10,000 was drawn from Jai Dyal, banker, who kept the firm's balances, but he could not say whether it was brought in four or five bags. Mohru Dya did say that he was *en route* to the Ganges with Raja Ram Singh's son's ashes. He did not mention Sawal Singh's murder. Five or six men came when the money was being weighed out to Mohru Dya and Nand Lall at the firm's stables, and these men took the money away. He could not say if they were Sikhs. The approver, Boota Singh, was called in, and the witness said he could not say if the men he saw were like Boota Singh. The Government Advocate asked the witness what he would consider the approver to be from his appearance, and the witness replied that he could not say. The witness was cross-examined, and said that there were no entries in the firm's gold account of any gold transaction on the date the Rs. 10,000 was paid. Silokim, another Munshi of the firm, gave corroborative evidence, but could not say whether the money came in four or five bags. Being rapidly examined, he accidentally admitted it was five bags. A few other formal witnesses were examined, and the Court rose at 4.30.

THE lesson of the Royal Military Tournament concerning the advantage of skill in the handling of weapons is brought home to us by an incidental statement in one of Sir Evelyn Wood's "Achievements of Cavalry" in the new number of the *United Service Magazine*, where he remiads us of one Private Schroeder, of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, who "cut down twelve Frenchmen," and took "twenty-seven prisoners during the years, 1810-12." Sir Evelyn adds that "the French got to recognise him and would call out to him by name," while he "established such a reputation that a French officer coming over with a flag of truce asked to see him." Is it possible that in this Schroeder Lever found the original or the quasi-original of "Mickey Free?" It might be worth while for some officer thoroughly up in the Peninsular cavalry story, which Napier rather shunted, to compare the authentic records with "Harry Lorrequer." "Charles O'Malley," and "Tom Burke of Ours."

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

THE eighth ordinary annual general meeting of the Eurasian Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held yesterday evening in the office of the Association, Medows Street, Fort. Mr. A. Spilling was called to the chair. The following is a copy of the report of the trustees of the fund:—Your trustees have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their eighth annual report of the fund, together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Appended to this report will be found a list of members on the fund on 31st December, 1892, also a statement of deaths during the year, from which it will be seen that there were 13, or 3 more than in the previous year. Of these, however, one occurred in August 1891, but it was not reported till 1892; the actual number of casualties therefore, during 1892, was 12. The claims paid to the nominees of the deceased members was Rs. 6,166. This sum, added to the amount Rs. 32,051-9-0, already paid away since the establishment of the fund, gives a grand total of Rs. 38,217-9-0. The payment of so large a sum of money to nominees of deceased members, during a period of only eight years, affords additional proof of the utility of the fund. But while congratulating the members on the existence of so useful a fund, your trustees cannot but express their regret that its advantages should not be availed of to a greater extent by the community than it is. The number of new members admitted during the year under review was 25, being 13 less than in the preceding year, 4 resigned, 8 were struck off as defaulters under rule 9, and 13 removed by death, thus showing an actual decrease of 10 members on the roll, which, at the beginning of the year, gave 483 and at the close 473. Such a result is greatly to be regretted, not so much on account of the diminution of members, but for the loss sustained by the nominees in consequence of the members having failed to comply with rule 9. Your trustees would take this opportunity of specially pointing this out to the existing members of the fund, and they trust that by mutual co-operation the trustees will have the pleasing duty next year of reporting that there have been no defaulters. The subcriptions during the year amounted to Rs. 3,314-15, being less by Rs. 777-4-8, than in the preceding year. This must be attributed to more causes than one, firstly, to the operation of the resolution which credited members with excess subscriptions paid by them until the amount is absorbed by casualties, and secondly, to the loss of subscriptions due from members who were struck off as defaulters. The closing balance for the year under report was Rs. 10,342-7-2, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,313-10-2. on the preceding year. This is partly due to the monies of the trust funds having been separated from the general funds for the sake of convenience and regularity, also to the exceptionally heavy death-rate during 1892. Your trustees are of opinion that one of the chief causes which operates very detrimentally against the fund is, that its operations are so restricted, being confined to members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association only. This matter has for some time engaged the serious attention of your trustees, and has caused them no little anxiety. The time has arrived, they consider, when the rules should undergo some modification, and they will submit this for your consideration and adoption at a special general meeting. As an instance of the necessity for such amendments of the rules, your trustees would refer to the two branches of the Association, viz., the Deposit and Loan Society, and the Printing Press. The former of these after an experience extending over several years found that its operations were greatly hampered by being confined to members of the Association only, thereby not only defeating the main object for which it has started viz., to help the community generally, but also showed results which were far from satisfactory. The diretors of this Society, therefore, very wisely proposed such alterations of the rules as would enable the Society to extend its help to the community generally. These amendments were passed, and your trustees have reason to believe that its sphere of usefulness has been considerably enlarged with results which cannot but be considered satisfactory to its shareholders. Your trustees would further refer to the Printing Press of the Association, the shares of which formerly could only be held by members of the Association. However, the directors of this very useful society, finding that their operations were greatly restricted for want of capital, have thrown open their shares to the whole community, and your trustees are of opinion that a considerable increase of capital and business will fully justify the step taken.

While on this subject your trustees would mention the Death Benefit Fund of the Parsee and Goan communities. These Associations are in no way hampered by the restrictions put opon ours, but are open to all members of the community generally. The first of these during a short period of three years has paid away to nominees no less a sum than Rs. 1,19,277, and the fund gives admission to 5,000 persons. Secondly, the Goan Fund, which is in its fifth year, had a membership on 31st December, 1892, of 1,425 and had paid away in claims during 1892 only so large a sum as Rs. 26,789. This fund has also a reserve fund of Rs. 23,756-1-3. Such results your trustees cannot but consider as eminently satisfactory, and must in a very great measure be attributed to the entire absence of any unnecessary restrictions.

The above report and the audited balance-sheets were approved and adopted. Messrs. C. J. King, H. W. G. Boyn and Mr. C. R. Jeffries were elected as trustees of the fund. It was resolved to substitute the following rule instead of rule III of the Association.

"All persons who are eligible to become members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, shall be eligible for admission to membership of the fund: 'and no person otherwise qualified for admission shall be ineligible only by reason of not being a member of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.'"

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports will commence for the season, on Wednesday next, the 28th June.

All competitions are open to members of the Bombay Clubs and Gymkhanas, Officers, and Members of the Civil Service, Bombay Hunt, and Bombay Light Horse.

The following will be the programme for Wednesday, the 28th June:—

I.—Tent-pegging; (*a*) Horses; (*b*) Ponies.

II.—Spiral Race.

III.—Ball and Bucket Race, competitors to drop a polo-ball into each of the three buckets, placed about 20 yards apart, at a galop.

IV.—Polo Ball Race.

V.—Horse Scurry. About ¼ mile. Commence at 5 sharp.

To avoid delay at the post, entries should be made at the Gymkhana, or sent to the Honorary Secretary before mid-day on Wednesday; but post entries will be accepted.

Points will be awarded to winners of first and second place in each event, and two prizes will be given, in addition to those offered at the Tournament at the end of the season, to the two competitors having the highest aggregate. Points for contests will be awarded to the rider, and for scurries, jumping competitions, &c., to the owner of the winning horse.

H. M. STEUART, Honorary Secretary.

June 26.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the mill premises, Churney Boyd Road, Girgaum. Mr. Mooljl Bhowanidas Barbhaya was voted to the chair.

Mr. Mulraj Khatanbhoy proposed that the words "not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 900,000," in clause 61 of the articles of association he struck out, and the words "provided always that the capital debt of the company shall not exceed Rs. 500,000" substituted in their place.

Mr. Dwarkadass Dhurmsey seconded the proposition.

To this an amendment was moved that the words "not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 900,000," in clause 61 of the articles of association, be delineated.

The amendment being put to the vote was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with the vote of thanks to the chairman.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Medonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER IN KATHIAWAR.

THE abnormally heavy rains in Kathiawar, this year, as would have been expected have caused great damage. We give some items of information to hand up to the 21st instant:—

THE B. G. J. P. RAILWAY

The Rajkote-Jetalsar Section of this Railway has ceased all traffic from the 19th instant, owing to the line having subsided at several places, and numerous breaks having occurred. With regard to one station Dhoraji we shall speak separately, but on the Porebunder Section between Jetalsar, the road at various places has been damaged, and between Dhoraji and Porebunder, the bridge over the river Bhader has been so seriously injured, that fears are entertained for its safety. The bridge over the river Ootavali on this Section, has almost been washed away, and on the other side of the river, the embankment for over four miles has been damaged so severely, that Railway communication has been stopped for a time. As for the Jetalsar Veraval Section the bridge over the Kaleva river has been carried away, and the road between Shapur Station and the Mudhwuttee river is damaged at places. The bridge over the Ojat river on the same Section has been greatly damaged, and breaches have been formed at several places on this line: the telegraph poles have also been thrown down.

DHORAJI.

Our correspondent from Dhoraji under date the 20th instant writes that that place "had been visited by rain since the 17th; but the rain of the 19th appears to be of so heavy a nature as to be quite unknown to in the memories of the towu people. It commenced from 8 a. m.—a regular downpour—the river Safran immediately became swollen, the water making its way by the Kathiawar Gate into the Dhoraji bazaar joining at the same time with the water that poured in through the small gate of Durbargadh: consequently in a short space of time the whole town was under water. A garden near the Junagadh gate was found afterwards to be three feet deep in mud. A very ancient masonry well with steps leading to the water on the Jetpur road out of the Kathiawar gate was entirely destroyed. Several shops and houses in the city as well as those situated outside the city walls in the para collapsed so that the condition of the poorer classes is deplorable, merchants, both rich, and petty dealers have suffered great loss, much merchandise and articles of sale having been carried away by the river. A place called Khaki Mudhi on the banks of the river has been entirely swept away with the exception of a solitary temple (Dehri). Cotton merchants who had 1,000 *bhars* (40,000 maunds) of raw cotton stored in the Ginning factory have suffered greatly, while the cotton seed which was lying in the ginning yard were washed away. The damage done is estimated roughly at least at 3 lakhs of rupees. A large number of cattle has been destroyed, but only one human life appears to have been lost—a brahmin whose body has not yet been found. The city is in a pitiful state and it is rightly imagined that if the rain had lasted at the same force for an hour the whole town would have been inundated and no one left to tell the tale: The telegraph posts having fallen there is no communication by telegraph, while trains have ceased running for these two days. On the 19th instant, the date of which our correspondent writes, 12 inches of rain were registered.

UPLETA.

A correspondent writes from here under date 20th instant:—Heavy rain began to fall here at about noon on the 10th. On the one side the river Moj was flooded, while on the other the Bhadur over flowed its banks from Doomiana, and the waters meeting completely surrounded Upleta. Shortly after the water rushed into the town by the Dhoraji gate, entering the houses of Dheds, Bhangis and Butchers. The current was so strong that it made breaches in the fort walls and the streets in the bazaar were three feet under water: the houses and shops adjoining the fort and those at a lower level were equally full of water. Outside the fort, the whole of the settlement (in which Kolis used to reside) was destroyed: and for some time a general inundation was feared. Yesterday the 19th, though the rain was less heavy here the state of the town was the same, because it rained equally heavily higher up the Moj river, and the Bhadur continued in flood. During these two days some 250 houses were destroyed, no human lives are reported to have been lost but many cattle and sheep were carried away. Major Fenton Superintendent of Surveys in Kathiawar is here in the Travellers Bungalow his establishment put up in the city and owing to the flood the Sherishtadar and Karkoons could not go across to join him.

THE DEWAN OF GONDAL.

On hearing the news of the above calamities, Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Dewan of the Gondal State, went to Dhoraji (on the 22nd instant) and has made arrangements for food etc, for the helpless poor.

VIRPUR.

Twenty one inches of rain were registered at Virpur upto the 21st instant. In the last three days' rain some ten houses collapsed.

FALIAD.

On the 19th instant in a space of two hours 3 inches of rain fell: 8 inches altogether were registered on that date.

SUPEDI (UNDER GONDAL).

On the 19th heavy rain fell at this village, which was under water for some time.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

A Rajput boy aged 5 was killed by the fall of a wall which collapsed owing to the heavy rain, at Moti Vavri.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

During a storm at Dhank,—Gondal,—a potter named Urjoon Thakursey was struck by lightning and died instantaneously.—*Kathiawar Times.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 24, as compared with the statement of June 17, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	June 17. Rs.	June 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,47,988	51,03,881
Do. at Branches	40,35,551	41,45,680
Other Deposits	3,07,58,542	3,22,04,432
Post Bills	18,650	18,650
Cash Credits, undrawn	39,36,105	31,07,710
Rs.	5,74,46,836	5,83,30,333
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	63,86,387	63,70,838
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,46,732	77,14,125
Loans do. do. do.	1,33,39,123	1,18,13,539
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,08,43,139	96,52,154
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,391	
Applied in reduction	2,85,000	
	3,92,392	3,92,891
Stamps, &c.	17,920	17,969
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	94,391	99,440
Cash and Currency Notes	1,77,36,252	2,17,29,386
Rs.	5,74,46,836	5,83,30,333

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to June 19, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to June 17, 1893.	4,617,500
Balance to be remitted from June 18, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	14,032,500

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 17, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	35,623	33,882	1,741	...	...	12,721
Parcels, &c.	60,155	53,599	1,563	..	..	1,54,900
Goods						
Other earnings	6,333	7,437	...	1,097	...	15,587
Weekly total.	1,02,121	93,911	2,210	..	...	..
Aggregate	27,46,811	29,29,879	...	...	..	1,83,288

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th June 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	500	20	1,120
Or per mile of Railway	24	20	1	45
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	11,328	17,033	378	29,309
Total for 21 weeks	11,928	18,103	398	30,429
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE following is the final memorandum on the winter Oilseeds crop of 1892-93:—

The crops deal

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE recent election of new Fellows at the Royal Society is perhaps a sign of a more liberal spirit in the governance of the society. One at least of the new Fellows has not distinguished himself by experimental research, though his writings have a scientific value. His election was opposed by members who profess to uphold the exclusively scientific character of the body, and especially its renown for original research. Some check on the council is of course desirable, to keep it from going too far, and electing men who have no pretensions to scientific attainments, and to sternly repel the cloven hoof of political bias which should never be allowed to intrude itself into scientific matters, though, judging from the criticism of a contemporary on this very matter, it sometimes does.

Still, writes a scientific contemporary, we think the time is come for allowing more latitude in the fellowship of the Royal Society and that the spirit which would require all the members to be working scientists engaged in original research is too narrow and professional for the age. Our reasons are that in these days science is extending its empire into every walk of life, there are now not only university teachers of science, but public lecturers and writers on science, whose claims ought to and will some day be recognised by such learned societies. It has been the fashion among certain professors to sneer at popular science, but the sneer is certainly a little out of date, when they themselves have taken to it, and are proud to contribute their regular quota. It is now recognised that popular science is becoming a power in the land, and the first to give us information of a great discovery are very often the newspapers. Even the great universities have thrown themselves into the work of popularising science, and as time goes on science will become less the peculiar "mystery" of an academic sect, and more the birthright of all.

The French Academie des Sciences and other Continental societies have shown their appreciation of this fact, and the great services rendered by popularisers of science, by honouring Guillemin and other writers with their fellowship or medals, and it appears to us that the Royal Society might very well follow their example, and relax its etiquette sufficiently to include scientific writers, and lecturers who benefit science in many ways, and particularly by enlightening the general public on its great achievements. Lord Kelvin, a broad and liberal-minded man, imbued with the spirit of the innovator, might very well signalise his Presidency by moving in this direction.

The application of magnetism to pulleys made by Edison the week before last is not quite novel, we find. Like a good many of Edison's inventions, it is forestalled by those of European workers. There is now in course of construction at Lyons, in the yard of M. Sartre, a steam towing barge in which the tow chain of iron is held to the pulleys or drums which it passes over by magnetism, excited in the nick or gorge of the pulley by means of the electric current. In this way the friction of the chain is greatly augmented, and instead of having to pass it over a number of pulleys one is sufficient to give the required grip. Applying magnetism to driving wheels to increase their hold on rails is, of course, an old idea.

The current number of "Knowledge" has an interesting paper by Mr. J. H. Mitchiner, F.R.A.S., on the oldest book in the world, the "Papyrus Prisse," found in a tomb at Thebes containing a mummy belonging to the eleventh dynasty, by M. Prisse, and presented to the Bibliotheque Nationale. The manuscript was compiled by the Prefect Ptahhotep, in the reign of King Assa, last but one of the fifth dynasty, about 3,350 B.C. It is written in hieratic character, and consists of rhymed precepts of noble principle for the conduct of life and government. For instance, the man in power is enjoined to labour at all times as a true gentleman, lest by his own defects of character he suffer the authority given him by the favour of the Supreme Being to be weakened.

An Egyptian prefect was second only to Pharaoh in authority. He was First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Chief Justice in his own person, and held the custody of the Royal granaries. Joseph was, it may be remembered, such a prefect. The papyrus in question fully confirms the conclusions of historians that the ancient Egyptians were a refined and cultivated people, highly civilised, artistic and literary as early as the fourth and fifth dynasties. The shallow and ignorant presumption that culture and refinement, lofty ideas, gentleness and conduct are modern has become preposterous in the light of Egyptian research. Ptah-hotep repeatedly enforces the cultivation of "Ma," a dogma comprehending the "good, the beautiful and the true." The good governor must never forget that there are laws. "Only by a consistent life of reverence for knowledge and wisdom, by observing a just moderation in everything, not abusing authority, but by seeking to inspire love rather than fear can we hope to appear before posterity with honour." The Deity is everywhere spoken of in the singular number, as in Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, who are, in a manner, the successors of Ptah-hotep. The author ends by saying "I have reached one hundred and ten years of life, blessed by the favour of the King, among the first of those who have exalted themselves by their works, doing the pleasure of the King in as honoured position."

It is now so well known to anthropologists that every European people is intimately compounded of diverse racial elements that it is only by a figure of speech that we may call the English "Anglo-Saxons," the Irish "Celts," the Germans "Teutons," the French "Gauls," and so on. The tendency now is for the Anthropological Societies to collect as much information as possible about the various component elements before the continual and inevitable process of blending goes on much further. Not long ago we mentioned that an ethnographical survey of the United Kingdom had been undertaken, and now we learn that the Paris Society of Anthropology is appointing local observers to carry out an anthropological survey of the French people, who instead of being "Gauls" and "Celts" according to mere authors and historians, are in reality a fusion of Ligurians, Aquitanians, Greeks, and other dark races of the south, with the broad-headed Celt the true Celt of Cæsar), who is probably from the Pamirs in Asia and the tall, fair, long-headed Gauls and other Belgic races, as well as the kindred races of the Franks, Burgundians, and Norsemen.

Contrary to the old mistake, which is rampant in all our books and histories which refer to race, the Gaul and Celt are not of the same race, but radically different, the head of the Gaul being long and of Teutonic shape, whereas the head of the Celt is about the broadest in Europe. The type is practically unknown in the United Kingdom.

The Rev. F. J. Smith, the Millard lecturer in mechanics at Trinity College, Oxford, has found a new way of taking impressions of coins and medals. The piece forms one plate or coating of an electrical condenser and a photographic plate or sheet of promide paper is placed between the two coatings, which are connected to the poles of an induction coil. The rapid charge and discharge of the plate for a fraction of a second alters the chemical surface of the dry plate, which when developed shows a picture of the coin. The best results are got by conducting the process in an atmosphere of oxigen gas and it is not even necessary to keep the sensitised plate away from the light.

M. Anzot, a French photographer, has obtained some beautiful photographs of cirrus clouds by stoping out the blue colour of the sky with coloured screens consisting of a solution of ten parts of sulphate of copper and one part of bichromate of potassium, to which a few drops of sulphuric acid are added. Placed in front of the lens of the camera, this screen, with orthochromatic plates, gives excellent results.

[illegible] who observes the phenomena of the [illegible] ought to do so carefully and send an account to the scientific or the daily press. Most of the [illegible] occur where professional scientific men [illegible] see them, and it is only by the co-operation of the public in general that science will be able to [illegible] the subject. Touching this matter, we [illegible] to see that Lieutenant Peary is going to [illegible] particular attention to the aurora during his [illegible] in the extreme north of Greenland, and to [illegible] his observations on a plan which will enable [illegible] to be compared with those of observers elsewhere. Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, New York, [illegible] supply blank forms to any observer of the [illegible] who is disposed to co-operate with him and [illegible]enant Peary.

In the corner of a wood on the farm of Mr. W. J. Morey, Saratoga, New York, there is a curious example of two white spruce trees growing into each other. The two trunks are separate and independent of each other to a height of about twelve feet, where they merge at an angle, and the smaller trunk is lost in the thicker one. From between the two bases there grows a yellow birch which has apparently kept on one side of the united spruces to avoid being constricted by them. Cases of ingrowing trees are common enough in the tropical forests, but they are rarer in temperate regions, and particularly among pines and firs.

The tallest tree on earth so far as known is a gum tree (" Eucalyptus regnans") in the Cape Otway Ranges, Australia. It is 435ft. high. Gum trees grow very rapidly; one in Florida shot up 40ft. in four years with a stem one foot in diameter, and another in Guatemala grew 120ft. in 12 years, with a stem 9ft. thick. This is at the rate of 10ft. a year, or nearly a foot per month.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Manilla, 2,711 tons, Captain J. R. Landon, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s. s. Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, 2494 tons, Captain C. Barnes, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s.s. Nairung, 2816 tons, Captain J Bullock, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

THE s s H M Bell, 1,938 tons, Captain E White, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Colombo (21st June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE River Indus, 2,255 tons, Captain J Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th June), with a cargo of 4,196 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham and Co.

THE s s Edenbridge, 1,637 tons, Captain T Reynolds, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Antwerp (20th May) via Barry, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day, at 8 a m, with general cargo :—For Marseilles—Mr E de Sarzee and Mrs E de Sarzee. For Genoa—Mrs Stritter, Mr S Francesco, Mr Hunt and Mr V Musso.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,992 tons, Captain J Bevis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (31st May), with a cargo of 5,363 tons coal and the following passengers:—Mr Watts, Dr Claston and Mr R Vines. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

North Kanara.

INFORMATION has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast of North Kanara have been removed from their positions for the south-west monsoon on the dates noted against them :—Murdeshwar Buoy on the 11th June; and Bhatkal Buoy on the 19th June 1893."

THE following telegram from the Port Officer Madras, dated 16th June 1893, is published for general information :—"Exhibition new Madras light on first July posponed until further notice."

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

INFORMATION has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla have been removed for the south-west monsoon on the dates noted against them :—Alibag Buoy on the 24th May; Bankot Inner and Outer Buoys, 20th May; Amalgad Reef, Buoy 21st May; Chaldeo Rock Buoy, 19th May; Malvan Outer Rock Buoy 16th May; Malvan Harbour Buoys 27 May; and Johnstone Castle Buoy 31st May 1893."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
A	St. Giles	2221	Geo Mundle.	M&Lpool	3-6 C Nixon&Co
B	Manilla	2711	Londa	China	27-6 P & O Co
C	Panaras	2781	Young	Not fixed	1-7 K Nixon
E	Benda	2605	Schertt	C. & Madras	27-6 J Mackintosh
F	Sovereign	833	McDermot	Zanzibar	27-6 V Ebrahim
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta	H A Assam
H	S. Clyde	1071	Peat	Port Said	W&A Graham
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	27-6 V Ebram
M	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Adum	Not fixed	Shprd & Co
N	Merida	1487	Tompsett	Port Said	Wallace & Co
O	Almora	1576	Ingram	Not fixed	M Mackenzie
O	Glenlolg	2919	Hay	Hamburgh	3-6 J Mackintosh

33 tons crane if M Boll...1933 White...Dunkirk 9-7 F Muir&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent
1	Massilia	2742	Fraser	London	14-7 P & O Co
2	Australia	3221	Woolhouse	Liverpool	W & A Graham
3	Manilla	2383	Parodi	Genoa	27-6 F Branchi
4	Shannon	2 48	Crewe	London	30-6 P & O Co
5	Surat	1677	Hill	China	28-6 P & O Co
6	Aldworth	2190	Lautesl	Hull	27-6 K Nixon &Co
7	Amphitrite	2321	Vidas	Trieste	1-7 A L S N Co
8	Dragoman	4735	Pale	Not fixed	K Nixon &Co
9	L Tower	2031	Tregerthen	Antwerp	F Muir & Co
10	Lord Kene	3167	Dann	Amsterdam	J Hagn
12	B. Hall	2578	Barnes	Karachi	27-6 K Bates&Co
13	Sir Lancelot sp	886	Brebner	Mauritius	1-7 V Ebrahim
15	H. Tower	2037	Brunstorm	Dunkirk	F Muir &Co
15	E Benbridge	1857	Reynold	Karachi	29-6 Glade &Co
16	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg	27-6 W&A Graham

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	River Indus s	Scott	Calcutta, June 12.
	Kt. of St, George s.	Bevis	Cardiff, May 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Manilla, Parodi, for Genoa,&c.
" Branksome Hall, Barnes, for Karachi.
" Nairung, Bullock, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nyanza, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.
" Manilla, Leudon, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Massilia, for London, &c.
" A. J. Balfour, for Dunkirk.
" H. M. Bell, for Dunkirk.

KARACHI.

June. ARRIVALS.

13 Henry Bolckow s.....Hardcastle .....Persian Gulf.
Purulia s.....Rickford .....Bombay.
14 Skerry Vore s.....Chandler .....Aden.
16 Karagola s .....Robertson .....Bombay.
17 Inchdune s .....Watson.....Colombo.
19 Terra s .....Peterson.....Aden.

June. DEPARTURES.

13 Henry Bolckow s....Hardcastle .....Bombay.
14 Golden Fleece bq.....Way ....Mauritius.
Arara s.....McKinlay .....Marseilles.
Assyria s.....Skinner.....Bombay.
15 Purulia s .....Rickford .....Persian Gulf.
17 Karagola s .....Robertson .....Bombay.
18 Almora s .....Ingram .....Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Braunfels, Tigge, Donald Graham & Co., for Hamburg.
" Skerry Vore, Chandler, A. McHinch & Co., for Hull.
" Inchdune, Watson, W. Cooper & Co., for Dunkirk.
" Terra, Peterson, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

22 Eridan s .....Pegre.....Colombo, June 16.
Castlehide s .....Davies .....Baroum, May 20.
Golconda s .....Henderson ...London, May 19.
Rhone sp. .....Guthrie.....London, Feb 18.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Steamers Culna, City of Agra and Legislator; and ship The High Fields.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Giles s—30 bales wool, Luxmidas Oskerdas; 50 bales cottonfly, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 21 bales wool, B Fulkerchand.
Australia s—74 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 35 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 200 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 31 bale cotton, Mirza Habib.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—6 bales skins, Peerbhoy Shamjee; 10 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 90 cwts gum, A Chaghanee and Co; 23 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M L Assoo; 52 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 400 cwts soft sugar, A Tyrabally; 46 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Chuttoo; 21 bales skins, N Futehally and Co; 50 cwts chutney, Manockjee Poonjiah and Sons; 40 cwts gum, M L Assoo; 30 cwts gum and 50 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, S Runchordas; 69 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lansdowne Tower s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Trabjee and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts bran, Hursey Harry; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Dragoman s—278 cwts bhowsing seeds, Damodar Anundjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—5 cwts mowda seed, D Nanjee and Co.
St Giles s—2,950 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 27 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffoe.

FOR HAVRE.

Port Melbourne s—610 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 165 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 500 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts mustard seed, Prior de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenloig s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

A J Balfour s—2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaierbhoy; 300 cwts horns, R Kaierbhoy.
H M Bell s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts wheat and 13,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nathjee and Co; 400 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,635 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—500 cwts cutch, Bombay B Trading Corporation, Ld.

FOR PORT SAID.

Australia s—100 bags wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co, Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite f—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Shannon s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Manilla s—173 cwts sharkfins, F M Chinai; 180 cwts condiments, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 175 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Kaoo.
Surat s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 24 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—48 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 23 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—103 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 100 bales cotton, Phirozs C Sethna; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE WEATHER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, under the command of Captain G. W. F. Brown, which arrived in harbour, on the 25th instant, from China, with H. M.'s China and Australian mails, experienced S. W. Monsoon. The English mail steamer Massilia, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from London, with English mails experienced moderate to strong monsoon. The s. s. Kt. of St. George, under the command of Captain J. Bevis, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

THE s. s. River Indus, Captain J. Scott, which arrived here yesterday, from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon. The s. s. Edenbridge, which arrived here, from Antwerp via Barry, under the command of Captain T. Reynolds, experienced high sea and strong S.-W.-S. wind.

Her Majesty's s. s. Bell, under the command of Captain E. White, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Colombo, experienced squally high sea and strong wind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	32 29	30 19	30 07	27 58
Monday, June 26	0 00	0 10	0 14	0 1
Total ...	32 29	30 29	30 21	27 59
Total fall to 26th June to 1892.....	11 14	11 00	11 12	13 24
Total fall to 26th June to 1891	1 05	2 23	1 95	5 37

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·465	Calm.	3	93·5	78·6	93	2·05	5·93	+3·16
Agra	29·515	N W	4	93·0	79·4	83	0·3	0·70	−1·47
Cawnpore	29·538	W S W	5	89·3	78·1	89	0·09	4·36	...
Allahabad	29·502	W N W	6	96·3	77·9	73	2·42	11·89	+8·61
Jhansi	29·539	S S W	5	97·4	80·2	71	..	2·50	+2·60
Jacobabad	29·384	E S E	6	106·4	89·4	70	..	0·59	+0·59
Karachi	29·482	W S W	17	90·9	81·7	85	..	6·44	+0·35
Jeypore	29·548	S W	8	93·4	77·4	83	0·04	2·19	+0·65
Ajmere	29·536	S W	14	89·9	76·6	86	..	1·87	+0·07
Deesa	29·5 .3	S W	23	88·2	77·3	85	0·48	6·52	+5·62
Ahmedabad	29·595	S W	7	90·2	79·1	83	0·14	9·60	...
Bhuj	29·553	W	7	91·1	76·6	77	..	4·71	...
Rajkot	29·612	W S W	21	88·9	77·6	77	0·07	13·92	+10·45
Veraval	29·647	W S W	23	83·5	81·2	83	..	...	...
Neemuch	29·602	W	19	85·8	73·6	82	0·06	7·78	+4·94
Indore	29·634	W	8	91·4	72·1	57	0·01	1·63	+0·99
Saugor	29·588	S W	10	84·3	73·6	83	..	10·94	+6·01
Jubbulpore	29·637	W S W	7	82.9	73·6	97	0·15	17·57	+9·57
Hoshangabad	29·631	W	6	87·8	74·7	91	0·01	12·79	+6·07
Khandwa	29·651	W	18	90·2	76·8	70	..	7·49	+2·40
Raipur	29·609	W S W	10	89·3	76·1	92	0·15	2·69	−6·08
Nagpur	29·637	W	12	93·3	77·9	71	0·03	9·15	+1·45
Amraoti	29·658	W N W	14	94·1	74·8	61	..	2·39	−2·49
Akola	29·660	S S W	12	90·9	74·7	63	..	4·67	+0·23
Surat	29·645	S W	F	86·0	80·1	83	0·10	18·91	+13·38
Malegaon	29·707	W N W	12	88·4	74·1	83	0·05	4·29	+0·16
Bombay	29·742	W S W	14	85·3	79·0	88	0·01	21·13	+9·27
Poona	29·743	W	17	83·1	70·4	71	0·03	15·09	+11·53
Aurangabad	29·707	W S W	12	89·8	70·2	69	..	6·98	...
Sholapur	29·749	W S W	15	90·7	70·0	64	..	6·49	+1·92
Ratnagiri	29·791	W S W	9	84·8	77·9	85	0·01	39·11	+13·20
Belgaum	29·823	W S W	1	75·8	67·3	95	0·62	11·11	+5·15
Goa	29·839	W	3	84·2	77·4	94	0·26	22·46	...
Karwar	29·836	W	2	84·7	75·1	81	0·3	26·93	−6·16
Mangalore	29·880	W S W	3	84·3	74·9	87	0·31	29·75	−1·62
Calicut	29·880	N E	7	78·7	73·0	94	1·37	38·21	+8·33
Cochin	29·913		M	87·2	73·6	86	1·24	34·71	−0·84
Bangalore	29·868	W S W	14	82·2	65·9	81	..	5·22	+2·89
Secunderabad	29·743	W S W	18	91·7	72·3	71	...	7·67	+3·92
Masulipatam	29·705	W N W	16	90·2	74·6	75	..	4·16	−0·13
Bellary	29·803	S W	15	90·5	73·3	65	..	3·08	+1·83
Cuddapah	29·787	W S W	...	94·1	79·9	62	..	10·65	+7·37
Madras	29·790	S W	9	96·2	78·1	75	0·99	1·95	−0·05
Coimbatore	29·851	S W	7	87·5	71·3	98	0·99	4·78	+0·36
Trichinopoly	29·835	W	12	97·1	79·8	60	..	2·57	+1·29
Negapatam	29·829	S S W	11	96·3	78·8	81	..	2·85	+1·13
Colombo	29·931	W	10	86·0	79·5	78	0·68	11·03	+3·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·00; G. T.H.=0·10; St. G. H.=0·14; and C. P.=0·01.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small all over the country. The distribution remains the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are steep. Winds are blowing from their ordinary monsoon directions and the force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Ajmere, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch, 20 at Akola and Sholapur, and 16 at Karwar, Secunderabad, Amraoti and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is from 7 to 11° below the normal in Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Saugor, Jabulpore and Allahabad, and the minimum 4° in excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Coimbatore, Raipur, Jabulpore and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (2·42"). and Delhi (2·05), over an inch at Calicut and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Jabulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon, Deesa, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Madras and Coimbatore. Strongly marked monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while to the north of Karwar it has increased slightly, and is moderately steeper than usual; hence conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Central and and North-West Provinces, Berar, and at and in the neighbourhood of Madras and Coimbatore.

JUNE 25.

The barometer has fallen rapidly at Allahabad, but it has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are very steep. Winds are cyclonic over Sind, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Raipur, Poona, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. This morning, the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch, 30 at Bhuj, 26 at Rajkot, 22 at Poona, and Nagpur, 20 at Aurangabad, and 18 at Karachi, Khandwa and Raipur. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° below the normal in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Surat, Mangalore and Bellary, and the minimum 9° in defect at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Raipur, Karwar and Negapatam and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·88") Calicut (2·30") and Karwar (1·38") over an inch at Cochin, an inch at Delhi and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpoor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Madras, Masulipatam and Colombo, Strongly-marked monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is only and a-half times steeper than usual and moderately heavy rain is probable. Between Karwar and Bombay it is fairly normal, and light to moderate showers are likely. In all other districts, except Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency, the weather conditions are favorable for rain.

P. S.—The mail steamer "Massilia" left Aden on the 19th, and reports having experienced light to fresh south-westerly and south-easterly winds, cloudy sky and moderate to rough sea up to Latitude 4°03° N., Longitude 53° 34' E., at 8 a.m. on the 21st; to Latitude 17° N., Longitude 65° 50' E., at noon on the 23rd, strong monsoon with moderate gale, cloudy to overcast sky, high confused sea and light showers of short duration on the morning of the 23rd; to arrival at 6-26 p.m. on the 24th, fresh to moderate monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky and high moderating sea with light showers on the morning of the 24th.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy Lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Medium dry
Extra dry.

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
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FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
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Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
PRICES:—
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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THE PROVIDENCE TAILS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy—or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper

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TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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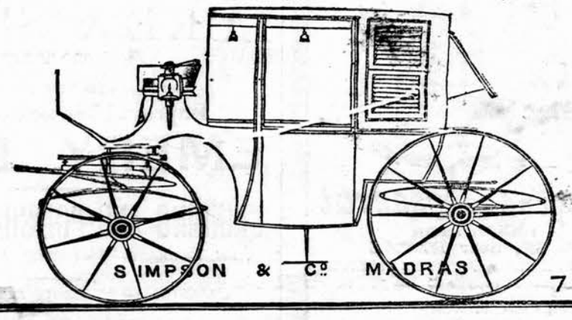

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